

HAS THE FIRST RUGLE

and neighbors who so kindly
were at the time of our recent
rent.

Mrs. Trudell

JAPAN MAY HELP ALLIES IN RUSSIA

Ambassador Called to Secret Conference at the White House.

CZECHO-SLOVAKS WIN CITY

Disarm Bolshevik Forces at Vladivostok and Defeat Enemy Commander Nikolayevsk-Krensky Cabinet Members Arrested.

Washington, July 11.—Further evidence that President Wilson is maintaining a policy covering intervention in Russia to drive out the Germans was furnished when it was learned on Tuesday that he invited Viscount Ishii, the Japanese ambassador, to the White House for a conference on the question.

It is surmised in some diplomatic quarters that President Wilson requested Ambassador Ishii to acquaint his government with the fact that the United States favors the principle of military assistance to Russia. It is believed the president also wants to obtain from Tokyo the Japanese government's views of the immediate military action that is practicable on the part of Japan, including the number of troops which might be engaged in an expedition into Siberia, the distance it might penetrate, the extent of Chinese co-operation, and what collaboration by the American government is feasible.

The situation of the 50,000 Czech-Slovak troops in Russia, who are at the present time holding Vladivostok, Jitsinsk and Sumner, shortly will become critical, it was learned on the highest authority, unless relief is instantly given to them.

Shanghai, July 11.—After disarming the Bolshevik forces at Vladivostok, says a dispatch from Vladivostok dated July 5, the Czech-Slovak forces have moved from the city, defeated a mixed force of Bolshevik and Austrian and German prisoners and occupied Nikolayevsk, a naval station on the Amur river.

Paris, July 11.—The Keresky cabinet members of the Bolshevik government were among the alleged leaders of the revolt in Moscow, Russia, that followed the murder of Count von Mirbach, German ambassador, arrested by the Bolsheviks, according to dispatches received at Paris.

LARGEST CORN CROP FOR U. S.

Government Estimates Yield at 3,160,000,000 Bu.—Forecast for Wheat is Slightly Under June Figures.

Washington, July 11.—First indications of this year's prospective yields of corn, wheat and sweet potatoes, tobacco, flax and rice are contained in the monthly crop forecast issued on Tuesday by the department of agriculture, in addition to the announcement that the total wheat crop, combining all wheat, was 801,000,000 bushels. The corn harvest promises to be the largest on record, with a total of 3,160,000,000 bushels as forecast for the first time this season by the government. The forecast for wheat, including both spring and winter, is slightly under the forecast of June 1, but is 246,000,000 bushels over the 1915 crop and 82,000,000 bushels in excess of the five-year average of production.

100 DIE, 80 HURT IN WRECK

Passenger Trains in Head-on Collision in South—Illinois Soldier Among the Dead.

Kashville, Tenn., July 11.—One hundred persons, most of them negroes, are believed to have lost their lives in a head-on collision between two passenger trains on the Louisville, Chattanooga and St. Louis seven miles west of here on Tuesday. One of the trains is said to have disregarded orders. Fleet, Don Long of the aviation service of Nashville was among the seriously injured. The dead include Private John P. Husey, Chiles, Ill.; Wilson B. Hare, naval reserves, and Alexander, United States marine corps.

GERMAN FOREIGN CHIEF OUT

Kaiser Accepts Resignation of Dr. Von Kuhlmann, Says Berlin Dispatch.

Copenhagen, Denmark, July 11.—Emperor William has consented to the resignation of Dr. Richard von Kuhlmann, the German foreign secretary, the Wolff news bureau of Berlin says. It is believed that Dr. Kuhlmann is expected to be replaced by Herr Hintze, German minister to Christiania and formerly minister to Mexico, will succeed him.

Ninety-Two New U. S. Transports.

Washington, July 11.—Charmian Bailey announced that the shipping board has let contracts for 92 army transports. After the war the transports will be put into the passenger-carrying trade.

Give New Credit to Italy.

Washington, July 11.—An additional credit of \$10,000,000 was granted to Italy by the treasury department, making a total of \$800,000,000 for Italy and of \$6,001,500,000 lent to the allies to date.

L. of C. Lays Cornerstone.

London, July 11.—The cornerstone of the first clubhouse of the Knights of Columbus will be laid in England today at St. Paul's cathedral, Westminster.

Protests Many Rejections.

St. Paul, Minn., July 9.—Adj. Gen. W. E. Rhinow sent a telegram of protest to Provost Gen. W. E. Crowder on Saturday against the "wholesale rejection" of June draft men sent to Camp Grant.

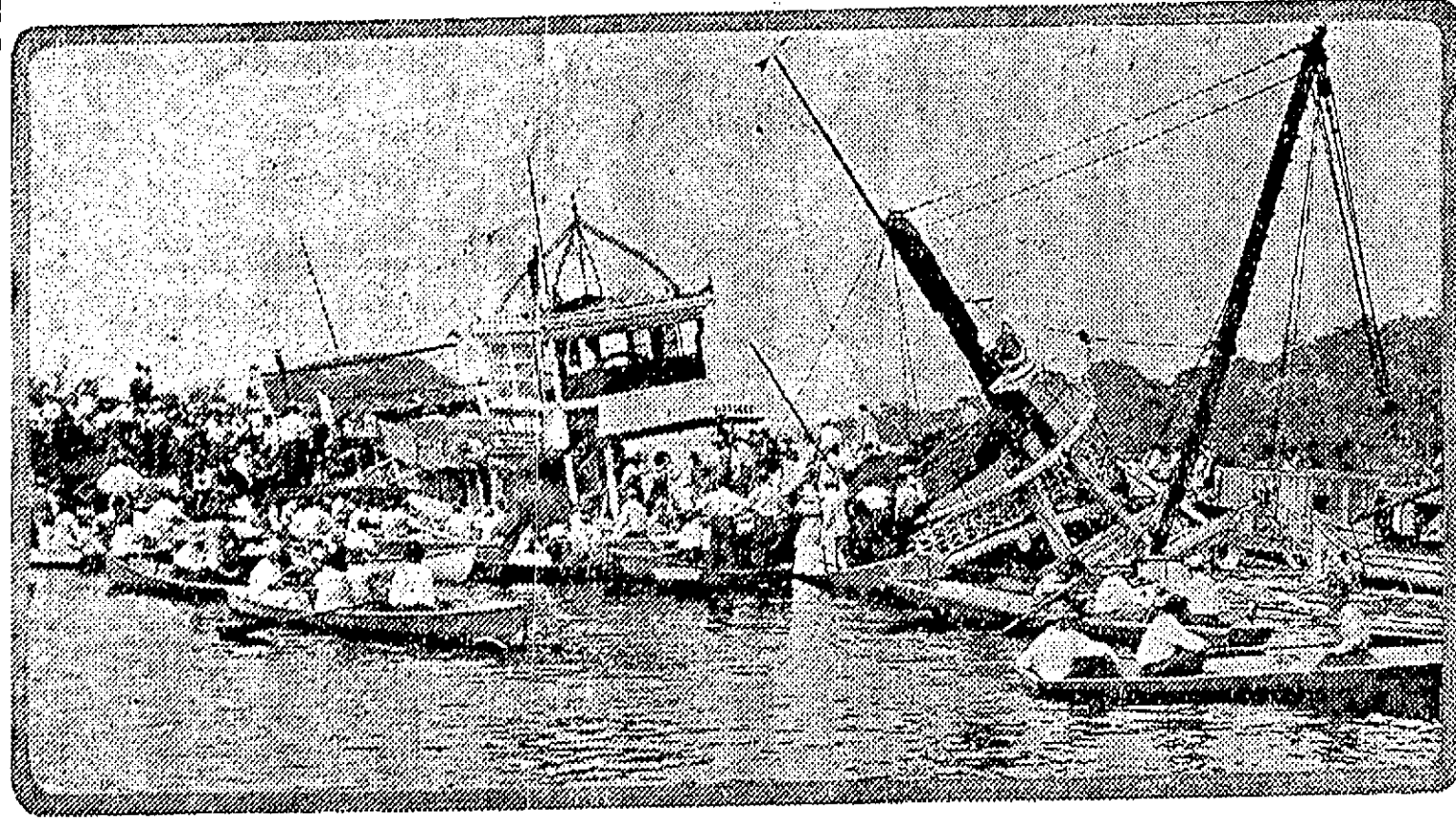
Speed Boat Pilot Is Dead.

Detroit, Mich., July 8.—John Milot, well-known as an automobile racer and more recently as a pilot in speed boat races, died here. In 1915 he piloted Miss Detroit 1 over the Detroit river course, winning the event.

Illinois Aviator Safe.

With the American Army in France, July 8.—Lieut. William H. Brotherton of Garfield, Ill., an American aviator who was reported missing on June 28, has safely landed within the allied lines in Alsace.

TAKING BODIES OF VICTIMS FROM THE COLUMBIA



Scene during the work of recovering the bodies of those who perished when the excursion steamer Columbia sank in the Illinois river near Pekin.

KAISER BREAKS WITH RUSSIA

German Ruler in Rage Over Killing of General von Mirbach.

KILLING SIGNAL FOR REVOLT

Bolshevik Forces and Revolutionary Socialists Clash in Moscow Following Assassination—Huns Put Blame on Allies.

London, July 10.—As soon as Emperor William heard of the assassination of Count von Mirbach, the German ambassador to Russia, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Russia, he ordered Secretary of War Kuhlmann to break off negotiations with the Russian delegation in Berlin. A strong guard has been placed before the house of the Bolshevik ambassador in Berlin, as it is feared the populace of the capital will inaugurate anti-Russian demonstrations.

All the German newspapers declare the murder of Count von Mirbach must inevitably have a great influence on Russo-German relations.

Lenine, the Bolshevik premier, is endeavoring to placate the Germans by appointing an "extraordinary commission of investigation" to probe the death of Count von Mirbach. The commission is headed by "Comrade Peters."

Memoirs Berlin is doing its utmost to make capital out of the murder of Mirbach. A German official account of the assassination concludes: "The result of a preliminary inquiry permits the assumption that agents in the service of the entente are implicated in the affair."

As further indication that the Kaiser is determined to exact heavy toll from Russia as revenge, perhaps sending a big army to occupy Moscow, Petrograd and other cities, all the German newspapers declare the murder of Count von Mirbach must inevitably have a great influence on Russo-German relations. German forces now 300 miles west of Moscow are being heavily reinforced.

A Russian wireless dispatch claims that the uprising has been completely suppressed, and indicates that the suppression was sanguinary, the orders being that all who resisted should be "shot on the spot."

The Russian wireless also circulated the following, signed by M. Antonoff, the chief Moscow commissioner: "The chief revolutionists, by fraudulent means, captured for a few hours a small part of Moscow and the government telegraph office, whence they issued false reports of the suppression of the revolt in Moscow."

"I beg to announce that the mutiny was caused by a group of cheeky fools and was suppressed without difficulty by the Moscow garrison. The mutineers have been arrested and order has been restored."

"Several hundred participants in the rising have been arrested, among them Vice Chairman Alexandrovich, while special orders have been issued to secure all members of the executive committee of the social revolutionary party."

The Czech-Slovak forces which recently overthrew the Bolshevik government at Vladivostok, says a dispatch from Tokyo under date of July 9 to the Exchange Telegraph company, have made prisoner the Bolshevik commander and his staff. Everything is now quiet at the Russian Pacific port, the dispatch adds.

Fee Kills Flyer Athlete.

Worcester, Mass., July 11.—Lieut. W. E. Rhinow of Worcester, a member of the American aviation corps, was killed by German anti-aircraft gunfire June 20. Lieutenant Rhinow was a noted athlete.

Martial Law in Teheran.

Washington, July 11.—A dispatch from the location at Teheran, Persia, states that on account of riots arising from the food shortage and other disturbances the city has been placed under martial law.

Baptists Raise \$1,000,000.

New York, July 10.—The campaign for \$1,000,000 to finance Baptist war work and to make up deficiencies in the mission funds of the denomination was successful, according to an announcement here.

U. S. Men Die in Crash.

Paris, July 10.—Several American officers were killed and a number injured when two automobiles collided near Fontainebleau, it was announced. Fontainebleau is 37 miles southeast of Paris.

Many Outbreaks in Lieban.

Paris, July 9.—Several persons are dead or wounded as a result of an outbreak in Lieban, following a meeting of the democratic and revolutionist parties, according to information from that city.

RUSS JOIN ENTENTE

POPULATION OF MURMAN COAST BREAKS WITH REDS.

Hun Envoy Is Killed by Bomb—Lenine Sends Message of Regret to Kaiser.

Copenhagen, July 9.—The entire population of the Murman coast has broken with Russia and joined the entente, according to a dispatch from Varde, Norway, to the Christiania Tidende Tegn.

A supply of provisions from the United States has arrived at Murman, the dispatch adds.

American and allied naval forces are guarding war supplies at Kola, terminal of the Trans-Siberian railroad on the Arctic.

Recent dispatches say the Bolshevik there were offering no resistance to the Finnish-German efforts to cut the railroad to Archangel and Kola and seize the military stores at those places and the whole Murman coast as well.

Basel, July 9.—Nicolai Lenine, Bolshevik premier, has sent the following message to M. Toffe, Russian minister at Berlin, regarding the assassination of Count von Mirbach, the German ambassador at Moscow:

"Two unknown men entered the German embassy at two o'clock this (Saturday) afternoon, having documents from a special committee. They threw a bomb in Count Mirbach's office, wounding him so severely that he died."

"The government is taking every measure to discover the murderers and bring them before a special revolutionary tribunal."

"The government requests you to express to the German government the Russian government's indignation and convey its sympathy to the family of the late count."

MITCHELL FALLS FROM PLANE

Former Mayor of New York Killed When He Plunged 600 Feet From Machine Louisiana.

Lake Charles, La., June 9.—Maj. John Purmy Mitchell, former mayor of New York and an officer in the aviation section of the military corps, was killed instantly on Saturday at Gerstner field when he fell from a single-seater scout plane at a height of about 600 feet.

The accident occurred at 7:30 a. m. after the aviator had been in the air about 30 minutes.

Major Mitchell became a flyer for the army after having been defeated last fall for reelection as mayor of New York. He had served one term as the chief executive of the country's biggest city, the youngest mayor ever elected to that office. On July 10 next he would have been thirty-nine years old.

VOTES FOR \$2.40 WHEAT

House in Effort to Break Deadlock Over Increase of Minimum Price.

Washington, July 9.—In an effort to break the deadlock over the senate proposal to increase the government's minimum guaranteed wheat price of \$2.50 the house on Saturday adopted, by a vote of 150 to 100, a resolution by Representative McLaughlin of Michigan to make the price \$2.40.

SENATE O. K.'S BOND BILL

House Measure Providing for \$8,000,000 of Liberty Bonds Approved Without Roll Call.

Washington, July 8.—The house bill providing for \$8,000,000 of Liberty bonds was passed by the senate without roll call on Friday.

Editor Fined and Sent to Prison.

San Francisco, July 10.—Lawrence Dooley, publisher of the *Lead*, a weekly publication, on Monday was sentenced to 12 months for publishing seditious articles. He will also have to pay a \$5,000 fine.

Downs Sixth German Plane.

Belgian Army Headquarters, July 10.—Jan Ollengheers, who was the leading Belgian aviator seven and eight years ago, has just been credited with downing his sixth German plane. Ollengheers has made many air records.

Movie Actors Are Exempt.

Washington, July 9.—Moving picture players are classed as "legitimate theatrical performers" in an order announced by Crowder, and draft boards are directed to consider such players as engaged in productive employment.

U. S. Patrol Rescues 700.

Boston, July 9.—The rescue by an American patrol boat of 700 troops from the Canadian troopship City of Vienna, wrecked off the Atlantic coast, was reported here. The ship went down after all hands were off.

Miss Rankin for Senate.

Washington, July 8.—Miss Jeanette Rankin, representative from Montana, who was not a candidate for the Republican nomination to the senate to succeed Senator Walsh, in November.

Drop Wellsburg Case.

St. Louis, July 8.—The case against Dr. Charles H. Wellsburg, charged with violation of the espionage act, was dismissed by Judge Page Morris in the United States district court on Friday.

U. S. TRANSPORT SUNK

TROOPSHIP COVINGTON, ON WAY HOME, SENT DOWN.

Six of Crew Reported Missing—Craft Formerly Was Big German Liner.

Washington, July 8.—The American army transport Covington, homeward bound after landing several thousand soldiers in France, was torpedoed and sunk in the war zone.

Six members of the crew are missing, but all the other men, with the ship's officers, have been landed at a French port.

The Covington formerly was the Hamburg-American liner Cincinnati, which was laid up at Boston and taken over when the United States entered the war. She was 608 feet long and 10,330 gross tonnage.

The Covington was struck at 9:17 o'clock Monday night, while proceeding with a fleet of other transports, escorted by destroyers. The submarine was not sighted.

RUMELY SEIZED BY U. S.

Head of New York Mail Charged With Perjury in Report to Alien Property Custodian.

New York, July 10.—Dr. Edward A. Rumely, vice president and treasurer of the Mail and Express company, publisher of the New York Evening Mail, was arrested here on Monday charged with perjury in a report to A. Mitchell Palmer, alien property custodian. The attorney general charged that Rumely purchased the stock of the Mail and Express company in June, 1917, from Henry L. Stoddard, and that in doing so he acted in behalf of the Imperial German government. The attorney general charged that the German government had purchased the stock in several transactions connected with the purchase of the Mail \$1,501,000. The payments, it was alleged, were concealed until their details were discovered by investigators for the department of justice and the New York state attorney general.

CALLS FOOD SITUATION GOOD

No Danger of Sugar Famine Says Hoover—Public Must Observe New Rules.

Washington, July 11.—Definite assurances that there is no danger of a sugar famine were given on Tuesday by the food administration. "The food situation generally was declared to be better than at any time since America undertook the feeding of the allied world."

The American public, however, will be expected to observe closely the new regulations limiting the household per capita consumption of sugar to three pounds monthly, and to continue all other conservation measures.

UNION DELAYS WIRE STRIKE

Secretary Wilson and Gompers Grant More Time by Head of Telegraphers.

Washington, July 9.—Indefinite postponement of the strike of telegraphers employed by the Western Union Telegraph company, called to begin Monday, was announced Sunday night by Secretary of Labor Wilson after he had conferred over the long-distance telephone with S. J. Konanovich, president of the Commercial Telegraphers' union.

Twenty-Three More Ships in Week.

Washington, July 11.—Completion of 23 ships of 122,771 displacement tons in the first week of July made a total of 228 new vessels built under the direction of the shipping board. Their aggregate tonnage is 1,415,022.

U. S. Controls All Sulphur.

Washington, July 11.—The sulphur industry has passed into government control. The production and distribution of the mineral will be administered by the war industries board.

Diver Sinks Norwegian Ship.

An Atlantic Port, July 10.—A liner brought news of the sinking of the Norwegian steamer *Augusta*. The liner brought in 11 men, part of the crew, picked up adrift. The *Augusta* was sunk by a submarine.

Steamship Bursts, Killing Three.

Frankfort, Mich., July 10.—Three men were killed and two seriously scalded in an explosion of a steamship on the Ann Arbor car ferry No. 5 here. The dead are A. Gilbert, William Freeman and Lon Boyd.

To Raise Express Wages.

Chicago, July 8.—Wage raises for the federalized express companies' employees are the first steps planned under government control, it was announced by George C. Taylor, president of the Railway Express company.

U. S. Flyer Is Prisoner.

Washington, July 8.—Ensign George R. Roe of Scituate, Mass., an aviator, captured in the American navy, has been captured and is imprisoned at Camp Lydenbach, Germany. The navy was advised by Vice Admiral Naves.

HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK IN WISCONSIN

Green Bay—Rev. M. T. Anderregg, pastor, and the congregation of the SS. Peter and Paul's church, Sunday, July 1, celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood and the singing of his first mass, while the congregation observed the twenty-fifth anniversary of its organization as a parish. Rev. Anderregg was ordained June 24, 1893, and he celebrated his initial mass June 29, 1893, while the parish was organized July 12, 1893, when the priest was appointed pastor.

Madison—After careful consideration of the milk situation, ten cents per quart is declared to be the fair maximum price for milk by the Milk Committee of the Wisconsin Food Administration. This maximum price is generally higher than the price being charged in most counties of Wisconsin by the retail milk dealers at the present time and should be considered strictly as the maximum.

Madison—Eastern Wisconsin Electric company officials appeared before the Wisconsin Railroad commission here with a plea for an increase in its interurban rates between Fond du Lac and North Fond du Lac from 5 to 10 cents. Decision was withheld. Application of the company for an increase in interurban rates between Sheboygan, Kohler and Sheboygan Falls was also heard.

Madison—Alvin E. Jones of Oshkosh violated the sugar regulations by delivering 500 pounds of the 1,000 pound sugar ordered by the Oakes Candy Co. in May on June 13th without taking up the sugar certificate which was required in June under the sugar regulations. The business was ordered to remain closed a week and Mr. Jones was obliged to pay \$100 to the Red Cross.

Battle Creek—Judge B. B. Belden, Racine circuit court judge, has assumed charge of Y. M. C. A. work for officers at Camp Custer. Rivalry between Camps Custer and Grant has been increased as a result of the latest health report showing Grant has only 14.05 non-effectives and Custer 16.27 per thousand. Usually Custer has held top rank in health.

Kenosha—The disbursing committee of the Kenosha patriots' fund made an additional subscription of \$10,000 to the American Red Cross, \$2,500 to the Polish and Slav army fund and \$1,000 to the foreign relief fund. This brings the total for the Red Cross for the year up to \$81,000 and the total disbursements of the fund up to \$165,000.

Madison—The state board of control has announced that by awarding the contracts for 42,000 tons of bituminous coal for the sixteen state institutions in June, it was able to have over 15,000 tons delivered before the increased freight rates went into effect and saved the state approximately \$7,500.

Waupaca—Charles Horn, superintendent of the Waupaca county poor farm, was arrested by the sheriff on a warrant alleging seditious utterances. Horn pleaded not guilty before Justice M. B. Scott in this city and was released on \$500 bonds for appearance on July 22, when the hearing will be held.

Ashland—William Adams, who escaped from the Ashland county jail over a year ago, was captured by a patrolman, taken to the county jail and held until he was brought to this city. Four men escaped at the time of the jail delivery and Adams is the second man to be caught.

Madison—University of Wisconsin students to the number of 150, who attended the reserve officers' training camp which closed at Fort Sheridan on July 6, will be given university credits for the work in the camp. They have returned to school to take up the summer course.

Madison—Sol. Kasden, a grocer of South Madison, has been found guilty of selling corn flakes as a substitute for wheat flour, and as a penalty, he has been ordered by C. H. Tenney of Enforcement Division for Wisconsin, to pay \$10 to the Madison Red Cross.

Platteville—Dewey Hudson of this city, who was sent up a year ago for auto stealing, has escaped from Waupaca and is said by police to be up to his old tricks. His capture, however, is regarded as a certainty.

Madison—Commissioner of Banking A. E. Kuol has approved a change in the name of the German bank of Sheboygan Falls, to the Falls bank.

Racine—Racine college, established in 1852 and having accommodations for 150 students, is to be greatly enlarged so that 500 students can be trained at one time. Rt. Rev. William W. Webb of Milwaukee, president, and the board of trustees have been working on the plan.

Madison—Assemblyman Homer A. Stoney of the Third district of Dane county has announced his candidacy for reelection. He denounces Senator La Follette's attitude on the war in his statement to the public.

Sturgeon Bay—Word has just been received from the Red Cross society by the parents of Private Leslie Cunningham, stating that their son was a prisoner at Allen Grabow, Germany. A brother of the young man was killed in action May 28.

Wausau—Mrs. John Pearson of this city has been notified of the death of her son, Sergeant Ernest Pearson, in the hospital in France, Sergeant Pearson left the River Falls normal school in April, 1917, to enlist, and has been overseas since January.

Oshkosh—Dr. A. J. Provost, aged 55, captain in the medical reserve corps, and head of the eye, ear, nose and throat department of the Fort Bliss, Tex., hospital, died from stomach trouble. He practiced in Oshkosh for twenty years.

Beloit—Edward Light, for nine years general secretary of Beloit college, has been granted a year's leave of absence to take up war work for the Y. M. C. A. at Camp Kearney, near San Diego, Cal.

Sheboygan—Hon. Simon Gillen, 63 years old, former county judge, district attorney, assemblyman, and elderman, one of the most prominent members of the Sheboygan county bar, died as the result of a paralytic stroke. He was stricken while working in his garden.

La Crosse—Milwaukee dealers of this city formed an organization here electing P. A. Larson, La Crosse, president. The purpose of the organization is to bring about just prices for the trade.

Superior—Petitions were formulated at a meeting of the department heads of five of the drygoods and department stores at the Y. M. C. A., asking that the stores be closed at 6 p. m. on Saturday evenings during July and August. It was suggested that the stores close at 1 p. m. on Thursday afternoons but this was overruled. The Merchants' association has discontinued meetings during the summer, but it is expected that a special meeting will be called to decide what to do with the requests.

Baraboo—When Alden M. Potter, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Potter of Baraboo, became a member of the National army recently (June 28), he was the fifth brother of one family to enter the service. The other four brothers are: Lieut. Howard L. Potter, in France; Hollis Potter, Columbus, O.; Arthur Potter, Camp Grant, and Frank Potter, Newport News, Va. A sixth brother, Lloyd Potter, 29, who graduated from the Baraboo high school this year, intends to enlist in some branch of the service soon.

Monroe—At the annual school meeting the main question discussed was that of maintaining German in the curriculum. A majority of the people here talk German at home and the two main churches have German services. Upon a motion to drop German, the chairman called for a rising vote. There was not a single vote against the motion. It was also voted to burn all German books at a public bonfire. Thousands of people attended the burning.

Madison—Frank E. Davidson must not manage the candidates of the Y. M. C. A. and the others of the Y. M. C. A. for state office. Attorney General Spencer Haven has ruled. No committee or individual can manage more than one candidate's affairs without bumping into the corrupt practices act. Haven held, in an opinion to Secretary of State Meritt Hull.

Appleton—A new paper mill is to be built at Stevens Island on the Wisconsin river by the Consolidated Water Power & Paper Co., with which the Interstate Pulp & Paper Co., Appleton, is affiliated. G. L. Giddings, formerly sales manager of the Tuttle Press Co., will be in charge. This new conversion will manufacture wrapping tissue paper.

Madison—A cook in a lumber camp near Hills, Forest county, filing his claim to the industrial commission for compensation, writing that while preparing a meal he was struck on the back of the neck by the coffee kettle, affecting the nerves and causing him to lose the sight of one eye.

Madison—The war department in a telegram to President Van Lise, University of Wisconsin, announced that fourteen faculty members and 103 students are to be chosen from the university to go to a second military training camp at Fort Sheridan, Ill. from July 18 to Sept. 16.

Madison—There was \$1,876,404.036 worth of fire and marine insurance written in the state of Wisconsin in the past year according to the compilations just completed at the insurance department. For the year previous the amount of insurance was \$1,325,706.104.

Fond du Lac—Mrs. Minnie Warren Campbell, former Waupun girl, has completed training at San Francisco, under direction of the National Women's Service League, for army service. She will drive a supply motor truck.

Madison—Prof. Carl Russell Fish of the history department, University of Wisconsin, is spending his summer vacation making guns in the plant of the Norcross Ordnance company here.

Rice Lake—The most successful dance held in Barron county, both in attendance and from a social standpoint, netted \$321.25, which was donated to the Red Cross.

De Pere—Rev. Fathers Exler and McKeough, professors at St. Norbert's college, have entered the army as chaplains. St. Norbert's honor roll now numbers over 100.

Marshfield—School directors at the annual meeting voted a bond issue of \$50,000 for the erection of a building to house the vocational and junior high school pupils.

Menasha—Ground glass in cookies narrowly missed causing the death of several members of the Daniel Raleigh family of this city. An investigation is being made.

Sheboygan—Maj. Edward J. Berrett of Sheboygan has been named commander-in-chief of the large base hospital at Staten Island, recently completed.

Marshfield—Instruction in the German language has been banished from the city schools here by a unanimous vote of the board of education.

Fond du Lac—Mr. and Mrs. Thurston Wilcox, Waupun, celebrated their sixty-fifth wedding anniversary on Thursday

INJURED BY BEAR

Merrill Herald—Mrs. George Crapsey was injured this morning by "Alice Teddy," the famous roller skating bear, belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Crapsey, when she entered the pen of the bear.

It has been the custom to feed the bear the first thing in the morning when either Mr. and Mrs. Crapsey enter the pen, but this morning Mrs. Crapsey failed to take the animal's breakfast with her and he showed his protest by clawing Mrs. Crapsey, scratching her scalp and her hip.

It was necessary to take several stitches in the wounds.

DRS. FAIRFIELD, BARTMAN & CO.
CLINIC BUILDING, GREEN BAY, WIS.

DR. W. E. FAIRFIELD
Surgery

DR. W. E. LEAPER
Obstetrics, Diseases of Women, Heart and Lungs

DR. R. L. COWLES
Diseases of Children, Skin, Kidneys and Bladder

DR. J. J. ROHR
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, Glasses Fitted

DR. W. H. BARTMAN
Diseases of the Stomach and Intestines

E. WHITE
X-Ray and Chemical Laboratories



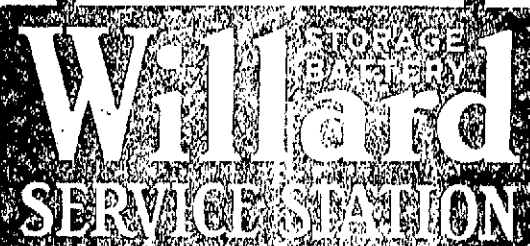
If You Buy a Used Car

If you buy a used car you probably buy a used battery—and you can't tell how it has been used. Better come in and let us test it.

Such a battery may seriously affect the operation of your car; you can't tell whether it does or not unless you put a really new battery on it.

When you buy a Still Better Willard with Threaded Rubber Insulation you know it is new, because it is shipped and stored Bone Dry and begins its life for your car.

You'll know the Still Better Willard by the Mark branded onto the box. Get all the facts about this remarkable battery in the booklet "A Mark with a Meaning for You."



I carry a complete line of WILLARD Batteries for your car—A farm lighting system. Also sell Dynaco Farm lighting systems complete with Willard Batteries, Engine, Switch Board and Generator \$350.00.

Staub's Electric Shop

If Electrical and Good I Have It

Tel 203 127 First St. North East Side

STATE TRUNK HIGHWAY SYSTEM IS NOW MARKED

Practically everyone has noticed the white bands appearing all over the state on telephone poles, and the black triangle outline containing the words "State Trunk Highway" with a number and the word "Wis" at the bottom of the triangle.

This is the visual evidence that a road or street is on the State Trunk Highway System. Each trunk highway has a different number and the marking is to enable the traveler to pick up a number and easily follow the special state trunk highway of his destination which takes him to his destination.

The State Trunk Highway System comprises 5000 miles of road. Stretches of varying length are maintained by a patrolman, there being nearly 500 of these patrolmen now working in maintaining the system. Each county is responsible for the maintenance of the system within its limits but to the extent of the maintenance, up to a certain amount per mile, is paid the county by the state out of the proceeds of automobile license fees.

Already the system of main roads of Wisconsin is much improved by this maintenance and the whole organization gets in working order the results are bound to be wonderful.

The Wisconsin Highway Commission will be glad to be notified of any markings so indefinite that the system cannot be followed, (which is especially apt to occur in cities and villages) or any indication of the state out of the part of the patrolman, or of any stretches of the state system not now adequately maintained.

The commission states that the only way in which the patrolman calls can be secured from this maintenance is through the cooperation of the general traveling public. Constructive criticism is welcomed, as with all the commission's efforts can not keep constantly in touch with every patrolman, or see every stretch of road often enough to prevent all blunders.

For the convenience of the traveling public the legislature provided that a map of the Trunk Highway System should be published showing the same numbers as the white bands that are displayed on the telephone poles along them. With this map everyone desiring to get between any two points in Wisconsin can readily select his route and easily follow it in the road itself. These maps may be had from local stationers or will be sent by Superintendent of Public Property, Madison, Wisconsin, on receipt of ten cents. Stamps not accepted.

The Wisconsin Highway Commission feels that a quite satisfactory start has been made on what is intended to be the most revolutionary advance in highway maintenance ever made in this or any other state, but that to secure the supreme result the general public should be kept informed of what the commission is attempting to do and give to it and to the country organizations, which are loyally cooperating, better information as to abuses which readily may occur in the conduct of patrolmen, their lack of attention to work, or the lack of intense work on certain places of roads which will still real impediments to travel. Each citizen can help by pointing out to the commission present shortcomings much more than he can by simply bearing them.

MARKET REPORT

Hens	.....20c	Same Home	
Roosters	.....18c	Father—I want my daughter to have as good a home as marriage as she had here.	
Geese	.....15-16	Seller—I want her to have the same.	
Ducks	.....11-12		
Chickens	.....18-20		
Pork, dressed	.....16-18		
Veal	.....30-32		
Butter	.....30-32		
Eggs	.....24c		
Hay, Timothy	.....\$18-\$20		
Oats	.....30		
Rye	.....\$1.55		
Wheat	.....\$1.55		
Rye Flour	.....15.75		

A FAREWELL PARTY

On Sunday, July 14th, a farewell party was given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. Mosicki in honor of their son, who was here on a week's furlough, Sergt. Major Leo Mosicki, who is with the 10th Infantry, Company headquarters Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana. He enlisted a year and a half ago in Chicago.

The evening was spent in singing and dancing, and a duo lunch was served. The following persons were present: Miss Sophia Mosicki of Chicago, Ill., Helen Mosicki, Grace Wiley of Milwaukee, Helen and Julia Jozwik, Louise and Mary Tomczyk, Leon Drzewicki, Walter Wilkowski, Frank Tomczyk, Peter and Anthony Jozwik, Jan Radko, Peter Drzewicki, Casimir and Sam Mosicki, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bukowski, Mr. and Mrs. L. Jozwik, Mr. and Mrs. A. Wilowski, Mr. and Mrs. J. Tomczyk.

SMALL GASOLINE FIRE

The fire department was called out Tuesday morning by the patrolman, who found a small gasoline fire in the trunk of a car. The fire was quickly extinguished and no damage was done.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Fleher, Mr. and Mrs. Lacy Horton, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Kellogg and Mrs. Mae Frank are camping at the Waupun lakes.

LOCAL ITEMS

A baby boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. William Brehm on July 14th. Geo. M. Hill is in Eau Claire this week attending district court as a witness.

Rev. G. M. Thuroau was in Waupun on Sunday to preach at a Mission Festival.

Miss Flo Tobo has gone to Chicago and New York on a purchasing trip for the Johnson & Hill Co.

Atty. B. R. Goggin is in Eau Claire this week where he is attending the session of the district court.

Mrs. Wm. Witt entertained eight young people at her home on Thursday evening in honor of her guest, Miss Dorothy Hamilton of Waupun.

Miss Anna Sandman, who is employed as bookkeeper at the Journal office, Stevens Point, is home on a two weeks' vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Sandman.

Mrs. Edw. Lathrop, of Tonawack Lake, formerly Mrs. E. Patrick, visited in the city on Wednesday while enroute to Milwaukee, to visit her daughter, who is seriously ill.

Mrs. A. C. Burton and children who have been visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Brown, the past two months, returned the first of the week to their home at Waupun. They were accompanied home by Mrs. Wm. Monagan who will visit there for several weeks.

SCENES IN A LONDON FOG

The season is evidently destined to be a good one from the fog lover's point of view—if there are any fog lovers, a writer in the Westminster Gazette (London) observed recently. The specimen that developed late on recent afternoon and was in its prime, a couple of hours before midnight was a particularly fine one.

In a space that a good aerodrome could have inclosed I found a chauffeur looking with a lantern for landmarks, so that he could discover in which direction his car was heading; I saw a telegraph messenger fall off his bicycle in the middle of a quiet road, apparently from sheer perplexity; and I found three motor buses, that came to rest with their bumpers close together in such a way as to suggest that each had been chugging the other two men and had only stopped just in time.

In the small hours of the morning I found another bus standing helplessly by the roadside with the driver slumbering within, but the driver of a motor bus is a remarkable man in many ways.

Scandinavian Mission Church

Sunday, July 21st 9:30 A. M. Sunday school. 10:30 A. M. Norwegian preaching service.

No evening service this Sunday and no preaching service at Rudolph or at Saratoga, as the pastor will attend a Mission Festival at Freedom, Wis.

GERMAN POTASH SCARE BASELESS, SAYS TROUG

German potash is another made-in-Germany "success" that the war has proved unnecessary. E. Trough of the soils department of the Wisconsin College of Agricultural states that, if the war continues, the potash situation will become better rather than more serious, since American production is increasing so rapidly.

The United States produced in 1917 more than three times as much potash as was produced in 1916," says Mr. Trough. "Nearly half of this potash comes from old lake beds in western Nebraska. The amount produced from Kelly represents about 10 per cent of the total. Another source of potash which is being rapidly promoted is that from ancient mills.

"The production of potash in this country, while not adequate for all needs, is largely taking care of the small amounts needed for mixed fertilizers and should be enough to supply the country's need for potash in this country which is being made available should sufficient need arise for doing so.

"Undoubtedly, crop production on a few restricted marsh areas is being greatly lowered because of the high price of potash. While some good and marsh soils contain several hundred pounds of potash an acre (8 inches), others are so low that profitable yields are not possible until liberal applications of potash have been made.

"Most of our upland soils contain from 20,000 to 40,000 pounds of potash an acre (8 inches), enough for several hundred and even a thousand crops. It is simply a matter of making the potash available by proper soil management. However, a small application of soluble potash will give increased returns on even a large percentage of upland soils."

SMALL BOY INJURED

Pittsville Record—Little Anton Braunreiter, son of Jos. Braunreiter, living north of the city limits, was shot accidentally by his playmate, Edward Schindler, during the day of the 4th of July with a .22 calibre rifle. Just how the accident happened the little kids do not exactly know. At any rate, while the gun was in the hands of the Schindler boy it exploded and the bullet caught the Braunreiter boy in the right cheek. The boy's head must have been turned in a peculiar manner as the bullet took a course to the back of the neck under the skin and lodged at the back of the neck about half inch under the skin.

Dr. Boyer was called and succeeded in finding and extracting the piece of lead. While the wound is in a location where it might have been serious no bad results are expected to ensue therefrom.

JULY CLEARANCE SALES

Bargains in Every Dept

JOHNSON & HILL CO.
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

Buy Now and Save Money

Only Two More Days of this Big Event

Sale Ends Saturday, July 20th, at 9:30 P. M.

Only Friday and Saturday of this week remain in which to secure your share of the economy specials offered during our July Clearance Sale.

These are days when economy and thrift in buying should be your guide. This sale offers you a splendid chance to get more for your money. Savings on all items are large. Yes, extra large in proportion to advanced prices on these goods bought some time ago.

Look for the Calendar Sign Display Cards marking the Sale Goods in each department.

Turkish Towels and Toweling

Two Extra Special Values.

Turkish Towels

Bleached Turkish towels of good quality and size. Regularly priced at 45c, during July Sales at..... 35c

Toweling

Good quality unbleached linen crash toweling, 18 in. wide, regularly priced at 18c per yard, July Sales price for 5 yards..... 73c

Many Bargains in Women's Wear

Suits at Clearance Prices

One lot of Women's Suits in Grays, Checks, Mixtures, Sammy, Pekin, Rose, and Flans. Regularly priced up to \$29.75. During our July Sales all at one price..... **\$19.75**

All of our better suits in high shades at a Discount of 20 Per Cent.

Charming Silk Dresses

Our complete stock of Silk Dresses in most wanted colors and materials of values under \$25.00 at..... **\$14.45**

All our better Silk Dresses in values over \$25 at a Discount of 25 Per Cent

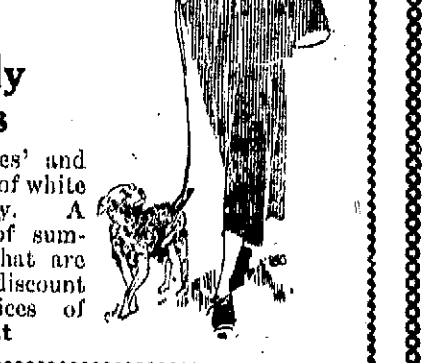
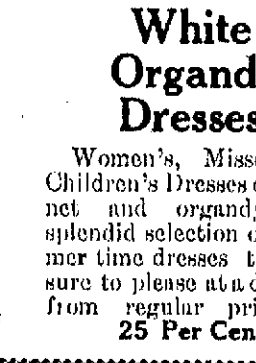
Stylish Gingham Dresses

Ladies', Misses' and Juniors' Percale and Gingham Dresses in values up to \$6.25..... **\$3.75**

during July Clearance sale at only.....

White Organdy Dresses

Women's, Misses' and Children's Dresses of white net and organdy. A splendid selection of summer time dresses that are sure to please at a discount from regular prices of 25 Per Cent



CLEARING SALE!

AT STEINBERG'S STORE

Sale Starts Saturday, July 20th, and Ends Saturday, July 27th.

- - An Opportunity No One Should Overlook - -

Ladies' and Misses' Suits and Coats at half price during this sale. Millinery at half price. This includes all trimmed and untrimmed Hats.

We still have a line of Dress Goods on hand, and in order to sell out the entire stock by Aug. 1st, will sell all dress goods below cost. This lot consists of Poplins, Voiles, Organdies, Curtain Goods, Percales, Gingham, Calicos, Etc.

<p>\$3.25 White Wash Skirts this sale..... \$2.48</p> <p>\$1.25 White Wash Skirts this sale..... 95c</p> <p>\$1.25 Calico Wash Dress this sale..... 98c</p>	<p>Ladies' and Misses' \$15.00 Taffeta Dresses..... \$11.50</p> <p>\$20.00 Taffeta Dresses clearing sale..... \$14.95</p> <p>Ladies' and Misses' \$10.00 Gingham Dresses at..... \$7.75</p>	<p>33 1/3 Per Cent Discount on all Children's Coats, sizes 3 to 14.</p> <p>Muslin Underwear at a great reduction during this sale.</p>
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STEINBERG'S STORE

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

Mens Clothing Specials

Sale Prices on Men's Suits

Palm Beach Suits

You need a Palm Beach Suit for summer wear. Conserves wool and presents a neat, clean appearance for any occasion. Regular prices \$15.50 down to \$7.75, minus during July sales a discount of 10 per cent.

Wool Suits

In neat patterns of gray and brown mixed fabrics. Men who are thrifty in buying their clothes will take note of this lot in values up to \$20.00 at..... **\$14.85**

Mens Shoe Specials

Men's Oxfords, black and tan, leather or fibre soles, English lasts. We have most sizes, worth \$4.00 and up. July Clearance sale price..... **\$3.15**

Men's Black Kid Oxfords, brown toe, low heel, flexible leather, Goodyear welt sewed soles. An extra good \$6 value. July sale price..... **\$4.45**

In Our Grocery Section

Goods Delivered at Cash and Carry Prices

<p>A few to close out, dried grapes, the lb. Good for pies, requires very little sugar..... 10c</p> <p>Coffee, A special, a dandy at this price, the lb..... 18c</p> <p>Sauce Tea, 1/2 pound pkgs, black tea, the real tea..... 20c</p> <p>Ryson Baking Powder, its good powder, it does not contain alum, 1 lb. cans..... 35c</p> <p>One cook book free.</p> <p>White Syrup—use syrup wherever you can in place of sugar, 10 lb. pails..... 79c</p> <p>Jello or Tryphoso, the package..... 10c</p> <p>Skitch, for washing, it has no equal, try it, package 9c..... 24c</p> <p>Galvanic Soap, 5 bars..... 29c</p> <p>Bright Mawmin Soup, try a can, it's good, can..... 9c</p> <p>Rolled Oats, per pound..... 6c</p> <p>Rolled Oats, 2 1/2 pound sacks..... \$1.38</p> <p>Pickles, sour and dill, the dozen..... 8c</p>	<p>Peanut Butter, the pound..... 20c</p> <p>Vandetta, the great Vanilla substitute. You will like the flavor, 4 oz. bottles..... 25c</p> <p>Brooms, No. 10 Perfection a good broom at only..... 63c</p> <p>Canned and Bottle Goods, a table full of bargains. Ask to see them.</p> <p>Now is the time to put in your stock of Mason Fruit Jars—pint jars 57c; quart jars 67c; two quart jars 77c.</p> <p>Something About Horseshoe Tea—Do you know that our Horseshoe brand unadorned Jap tea put up in 1/2 and 1 pound sealed packages is something you cannot duplicate if you pay 10c the pound more, or price only..... 40c</p>	<p>One lot of pretty wash goods in short lengths. Regular prices 25c and 50c per yard. Special during July Sales at..... One-Fourth Off</p>
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HATRED OF HUNS GROWING IN U. S.

BARRING OF GERMAN LANGUAGE
FROM DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
SCHOOLS A SIGN.

MAY EXTEND TO COMMERCE

Congressman Shallenberger Tells One Reason Why the Aviation Service Is So Attractive to Young Americans—McCumber's Slap at Cummins.

By ARTHUR W. DUNN.

Washington.—The first legislative action which indicates a growing and intense feeling against Germany and the Germans was shown when the senate inserted a provision in the District of Columbia appropriation bill providing that the German language should not hereafter be taught in the public schools of the national capital.

As time goes on it becomes evident that the Germans are taking a course which will create a strong hatred of them in the United States as has been created in other countries with which Germany is at war. So far, however, the feeling against Germany has not reached the stage of legislative action to keep her away from any commercial interests after the war is over. But the activity of the U-boats on this side of the Atlantic has created talk in congress which may result in legislation of this kind.

Four senators who had announced their intention of retiring from the senate at the end of their terms last March have for one reason or another been compelled to reconsider their determination. Two of them, Nelson of Minnesota and Warren of Wyoming, are survivors of the Civil war. The death of Senator Borah's colleague, the Idaho senator, to reconsider his determination to quit public life.

The political situation in New Mexico and the urgent demand of friends finally compelled Senator Fall of that state to reconsider his determination to leave the senate.

"I had arranged all the affairs for my future life," said Senator Fall, "and had fully determined to quit public life, but conditions have arisen which have made it practically impossible for me to do so." Generally speaking, personal friends of men insist upon their remaining in the senate, but it is always an advantage to the senate when experienced men continue in that body.

The war department has three or four times as many men training and ready to fly as are needed at the present time, on account of the lack of airplanes. Congressman Shallenberger of Nebraska, a member of the military committee, explained why it was that there are so many men anxious for service in the aviation corps. He said it was "tremendously attractive to young men. The aviation service at the front is vastly different from that of other men in the army. Infantry and artillery are in the front of battle, in the trench and in the mud, and they have little opportunity to sleep on active service. The aviator, however, is in charge of the machines as miles in the rear, sometimes out of the sound of the big guns. They have their quarters in the sky. It is the most desirable service so far as personal comfort is concerned of any in the army."

But it is not alone the personal comfort that all that is left of romance in war belongs to aviation. Everybody has read enough of what war means either on land or sea under present conditions to know that the romance is taken out of it. The aviator is used to furnish some thrills, and the field artillery as well. Even the infantry, by long marches, climbing mountains and swift movements striking the enemy unawares, occasionally did things that furnished a thrill and a story. In these days there is nothing left but service in the air to make war picturesque or romantic. That is one reason why so many young men are attracted to it.

Those senators say something to each other once in a while. McCumber of North Dakota was expected to introduce a resolution to limit the senate, while Cummins of Iowa favored it. "The senator from Iowa," said McCumber, "spoke about two hours to convince the senate that no senator was justified in discussing a subject longer than an hour and a half."

It is rather an interesting fact, also, that a number of the senators who belong to the long-winded class are those who were most earnestly in favor of cutting down the debate.

The ways and means committee of the house is not going to pass the next revenue bill with the criticism that the people interested in taxation have not been afforded a full opportunity to be heard. Not only has the committee granted hearings to all who presented themselves, but it has proceeded without restrictions, particularly with those who represented important interests. A year ago when the revenue bill was passed the ways and means committee rushed matters, while the senate committee on finance gave hearings of a somewhat restricted nature, and many people who were taxed complained bitterly that they did not have an opportunity to show the inequalities of the revenue legislation.

Proverbs Circulate.
Proverbs undoubtedly have a tendency to travel. They are carried from one land to another by emigrants, tourists, missionaries, tradesmen and seamen; but many which are closely similar doubtless owe their origin to no common stock, but to the common experience of mankind.

When They Are Satisfied.
A woman never feels dressed up unless she feels uncomfortable.—Idaho Statesman.

Writer's Cramp.
Writer's cramp is a disease to which those who do much writing are liable toward middle age, and a person afflicted with it has no complete control over the muscles of the thumb, middle and forefinger. The typewriter has proved the best resource of those who suffer from the ailment.

Valuable to Cotton Growers.
A machine has been invented for chopping out young cotton plants, at the same time the crop is being cultivated.

It is also surmised that Chairman Kitchen and a number of house leaders are perfectly willing to give time now in order that the business of the house may be cleared up and so that there may be no interference with the revenue bill when it is brought in for consideration.

Success in the house of representatives is not always followed by success in the senate. In fact, a great deal of prominence in the house of representatives is rather a detriment to a man when transferred to the upper branch of congress, particularly if he continues to be active and assumes a position of leadership. This has been shown in the case of Senator Underwood of Alabama, who was all-powerful in the house, more powerful than the speaker, by reason of his position as chairman of the ways and means committee. When Underwood came to the senate he received his first setback by introducing Chairman Simmons of the finance committee on a revenue bill. Not even his prestige as the manager of several revenue bills in the house gave him any particular power in the senate and Simmons found it comparatively easy to win out. Underwood's second reverse came when he tried to amend the rules so as to limit debate. The negative vote was not due to the fact that Underwood was a comparatively new man in the senate, but there were a great many other senators, and quite a number who voted with him, who took a great deal of satisfaction in the result.

A rather remarkable occurrence happened in congress a few days ago, which has not attracted general notice. It was a speech by a Southern man, Congressman Pott of North Carolina, in which he extolled and praised the negro race. He alluded to the fact that the negroes of the South had submitted \$100,000 for Liberty bonds, and said that the people there saw the negro "tested as few people have ever been tested in the history of the world."

Congressman Pott then went on to deny that there was any possibility of disloyalty among the negroes and asserted that the German propagandists who had gone among them would fail. "The negro race is a rude life in humble homes," said Pott. "As I stand here now I can see all over the South the vine-clad cabins of this kindly race. They have their faults, but disloyalty is not among them." He said that from the homes all over the South the young negro men were answering to their country's call. "Here, we are ready."

The United States senate is somewhat wary as to what is going to happen after the coming election. It is not so much a matter of political expediency as of the sense of the personal. Of course both political parties would like to have their side win and be in control, but above political control is the personal equation.

Not only is the senate threatened with Henry Ford from Michigan, but it is barely possible that two women senators may appear on the 4th of next March. Of course there is no objection to Henry Ford, save that the senate would welcome the woman found statesmanlike, in a woman who became great diplomat or constitutional exponent. "The senate is composed mostly of lawyers, and it does not now take and never has taken kindly to the business man as a statesman. The senate was ready to turn the cold shoulder to Mark Hanna because he was the business man in politics."

As to the other phase of the question, it is quite possible that a number of senators will welcome the woman when they come, but take the senate as a whole it is likely that the innovation of women senators is going to cause some consternation.

No one has yet been able to find a method for keeping senators in their seats during any kind of a debate. One of the arguments in favor of limiting debate in the senate was that it would make senators remain. Senator Sherman of Illinois insisted that no matter what the senate did it could not force senators to stay and listen to speeches in which they were not interested. The Illinois senator went on to the subject at considerable length, analyzing the methods pursued not only in the congress of the United States, but in the parliament of Great Britain, and proved what every legislator knows, that comparatively few men remain in the chamber to transact the business of congress and parliament.

The Critics of Large Appropriations.
The critics of large appropriations have not been able to reduce expenditures. The fact is the larger the appropriation bills the quicker they pass. The time was when the sundry civil bill would occupy two or three weeks in the house. Carrying about \$3,000,000, it passed this year in about the same number of days. Congress is certainly doing its duty in the matter of furnishing money for the government. The only appropriation that has been cut public information. The bureau of demand, but that makes no difference as Creel can get the money from the presidential emergency fund.

De Soto's Error.
May 24 is the anniversary of the landing of Ferdinand de Soto in Florida in 1539. He thought he was on the path to a fabled fountain, by bathing in which he could regain his lost youth. Instead he found only morasses and impassable swamps.

Optimistic Thought.
A good judge will decide according to justice and right in preference to strict law.

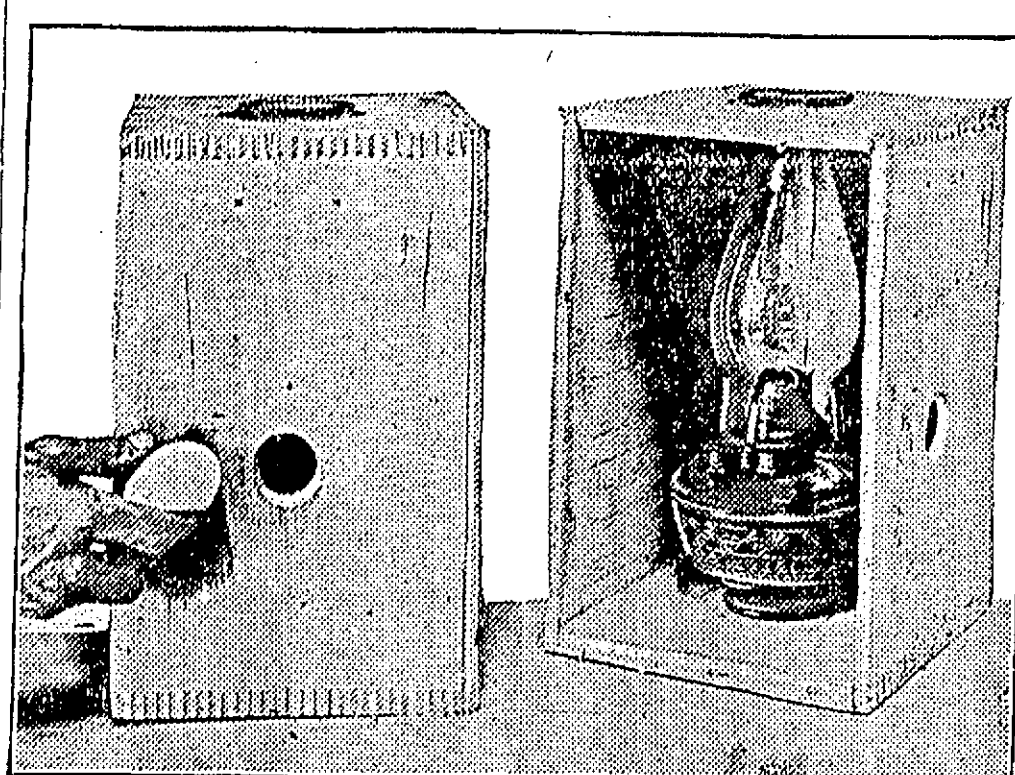
Learn to Do Without.
One of the arts of life is to learn how to do without. Few of us have everything we consider desirable, and we grumble at every little deprivation. We make ourselves miserable and our associates uncomfortable. To learn to do without and yet be cheery and happy, goes far toward making life a success.

Blames It on Teeth.
According to a Paris physician, premature baldness is due to some trouble with the teeth.

A Bird in the Hand

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)

A HOMEMADE EGG TESTER



Left: Exterior of Box—Egg Held Over Box With Large End Up. Right: Interior of Box—Have Flame Directly Opposite Hole in Box.

CANDLE EGGS TO TELL CONDITION

Appearance of Egg Shell Not Reliable Indication of Quality of Contents.

EQUIPMENT IS EASILY MADE

Ordinary Hand Lamp, Lantern, Incandescent Bulb or Flashlight May Be Used—Necessary That Work Be Done in Dark Room.

The poultry raiser with a small flock as well as the commercial raiser needs to make sure that the eggs used at home or marketed are in best condition. Candles will show that. It is reliable and can be done easily. Equipment can be improvised at home.

The shell of the new laid egg has a soft "bloom" which is a valuable sign of perfect freshness. This bloom is destroyed by touch, and in any case disappears after a few days' exposure to the air. After that the appearance of the shell is not a reliable indication of the condition of the contents. By holding an egg between the eye and a strong light in such a manner that the rays of light come to the eye through the egg the condition of the contents can be seen. This method of examining the eggs is called "candling."

Work in Dark Room.
Candling eggs is done in a dark room, using a light enclosed in a case having opposite the light a hole of appropriate size and shape at which the egg is held for examination. An ordinary hand lamp, a lantern, an incandescent bulb, or a flashlight may be used. Any box large enough to hold the lamp, set on end, can be used for a case. Besides the hole in the side opposite the light there should be a hole in the top end (see illustration); otherwise the heat over the light would light the box. A tester chimney such as is used on a lamp for testing eggs in incubation may be used for candling. Have the light on a table or shelf as may be convenient. Place the eggs to be candled at one side; at the other have separate receptacles for good and bad eggs. Take the eggs one by one and hold, large end up, close to the light.

Appearance of Eggs in Candling.
A perfectly good, fresh egg shows "full" and "clear" under the light; there is almost no air cell at the large end, and the yolk outline is only faintly discernible.

A fixed air cell of 3 to 9-10 inch in depth indicates a fresh egg as eggs run in general receipts. A larger air cell with a mobile lower line indicates, according to size and fluctuation, a stale egg, or one becoming weak and watery.

Spots Are Blood Clots.
Very small spots in an egg are usually blood clots. Large spots, rings, and shadows are due to heat and germination, and indicate decomposition in the first stages. An egg that is opaque except for a large fixed air cell contains a chick dead at an advanced stage of incubation. An opaque egg with large air cell having a mobile lower line is in an advanced stage of fluid decomposition. Eggs showing slight spots or rings can often be utilized by breaking them and separating.

Eggs Intended for Hatching should not be kept over four weeks. They must be turned every day or two.

FOLLOW NATURE'S PLAN

To obtain eggs it is necessary to have healthy, vigorous stock properly fed.

Nature provides—	Scientific Classification.	Poultry feed—
Worms and bugs.....	Non-nitrogenous material or protein	Eggs, meat (green cut), milk, or cottage cheese.
Seeds.....	Non-nitrogenous	Cats, corn, barley, etc.
Greens.....	Succulents	Edible alfalfa, clover, sprouted oats, etc.
Grit.....	Mineral matter	Grit and oyster shell.
Water.....	Water	Water.

POULTRY NOTES
The hen that fattens easily usually is not a good layer.

Incubators are used for hatching duck eggs on duck farms.

Early hatched chicks, if well raised, are more profitable than late ones for every practical purpose.

Cabbages, mangels, potatoes, sprouts, etc., make excellent green feed.

When taking eggs to market they should be protected from the sun's rays.

Free use of kerosene on the roosts and in the cracks will exterminate mites.

the bad part. Eggs that are not offensively bad may be used for poultry feed.

Use the Chicken Fat.
Do you throw away the body fat of poultry—big layers of lean, sweet, yellow fat around the gizzard and elsewhere around the intestines? If you do, according to United States department of agriculture specialists, you are throwing away far which French housewives consider the finest of fats for making cakes, and especially puff paste.

In certain seasons in New York and other big cities this fat is so highly esteemed that it sells for comparative high prices. A business is made of collecting it from butchers and others who dress poultry.

Heated in a double boiler or other vessel set in hot water, the fat melts away from the tissues and can be poured off. It becomes rancid easily, should be kept cool and covered like butter, and should be used in a few days. Seasoning in cakes should mask any flavor in the fat.

Your Poultry House.
Select a location that has natural drainage away from the building.

A dry, porous soil, such as sand or gravelly loam, is preferable to a clay soil.

In most localities the building should face the south, as this insures the greatest amount of sunlight during the winter.

Allow at least two square feet of floor space for each bird.

Proper ventilation and sunlight mean a dry house and healthy birds.

This partial open-front house is conceded to be the best type for most sections.

The colony plan of housing poultry may be adopted to good advantage on many farms. This system does away with the danger of tainted soil.

The roosts should be built on the same level, 2 feet and 8 inches from the floor, with a dropping board 8 inches below them.

Good roosts may be made of 2 by 2 inch material with upper edges rounded.

The nests may be placed on the side walls or under the dropping boards. It is best to have them darkened, as the hens prefer a secluded place in which to lay.

Selection of Breed.
Be sure that the male at the head of the flock is purebred.

The Mediterranean or egg breeds are: Leghorns, Minorcas, Spanish, Blue Andalusians, and Anconas.

The American or general purpose breeds are: Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Javas, Dominiques, Rhode Island Reds, and Buckeyes.

The Asiatic or meat breeds are: Brahmans, Cochins, and Langshans.

The English breeds are: Dorkings, Orpingtons, and Redcaps.

For farm use the American breeds are probably the best.

Purebred poultry means uniformity of products.

Uniformity of products means increased profits, if products are properly marketed.

Given the same care and feed, purebred fowls will make a greater profit than mongrels.

Ten dozen eggs a year is the average estimate given as the production of the hen.

'Made in U. S. A.' Label in Gowns

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)

THE "MADE IN U. S. A." LABEL.

Once upon a time every woman shrugged her shoulders at an American label and asked for something French. To give her what she wanted, deception of the meanest kind was practiced. A French label was slipped into the gown of an American designer, and often the designer stood by and saw the gown over which she had labored for weeks sold as a product "just from Paris."

But there is an immense fight on, started and vigorously waged for honesty, pride and direct purpose in the launching of new American fashions as American products.

There is no need to have a "Made in U. S. A." label and women are urged to be considerate of it, not contemptuous. The public must be trained to give consideration to the new project, and a propaganda is to be spread throughout the continent that urges such consideration from every woman who buys a piece of feminine apparel.

There is no need to be contemptuous, my dear women. Really, there is no need to say we can do without Paris. But the new situation is a healthy one and it must be encouraged.

New York.—There is no getting away from the Paris situation in its cause and effect upon clothes, asserts a prominent authority.

The nation, like others, has leaned upon that one city of the universe for its inspiration, guidance and material and artistic help in the making, selling and exploiting of women's apparel.

To have the hand weakened that connects us with Paris is to have the feeling that a child has when its mother turns its back and tells it to walk alone to the nearest chair. There is in the minds of the buyers, we imagine, something of the panic that must come to the young brain when it knows that it must depend upon nothing but its own legs for support in a wide oasis of space.

We did not get this feeling when the war broke, because two or three thousand gowns were assembled in public under the sound of the cannon booming Compiegne. Even the warlike menace did not break the bond for the succeeding two summers, but it perceptibly weakened after last season and now we are confronted with a situation in this country that has grown to strength and importance in the last few weeks.

The hand of the government, with its five fingers gripping every part of the war broke, because two or three thousand gowns were assembled in public under the sound of the cannon booming Compiegne. Even the warlike menace did not break the bond for the succeeding two summers, but it perceptibly weakened after last season and now we are confronted with a situation in this country that has grown to strength and importance in the last few weeks.

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In every way they will fulfill their mission to the best of their ability.

Now, we like France and England, are to be restricted. It seems a pity to many that women buyers who are willing to go to Paris to bring back clothes are to be forbidden that privilege. A few men buyers will be allowed to go after the government has thoroughly searched their reasons for the attempt and given them a permission that is hedged about with as many restrictions as though it were signed by a military governor.

Under the pressure of these conditions the American buyers think

This classic Grecian gown is made in one piece, of pearl-gray jersey, with its toga effect on one shoulder of slate-gray velvet. The belt is gray suede with silver buckle.

they will not go to Paris this year, and the rumor persists that only a very few of the French houses will show gowns.

Hundreds of New Fashions.
It may be that under the present conditions created by our government and seconded by the French, the newspapers and the fashion illustrators will become, in the new military term, liaison officers. They will be able to interpret from one general to another speaking different languages.

In the meantime we are all quite content about the new American output. The first touch of its sanity is shown in the fact that materials suitable for our climate have been chosen for the summer gowns.

Organdie is too well known to be more than briefly mentioned, but the fact that it has appeared for evening gowns is a comfort to many who did not know what to wear when asked to dinner on a hot summer night.

Another sane thing that the designers over here have done which was of necessity is to launch gowns in the materials, whether thin or not, and in the colors, whether vivid or dull, that can be easily purchased in any part of this country.

Each season the yardage in Paris has grown less. Each season the transportation has become more difficult and uncertain. If the American public accepted gowns of a different material and color from the original, then the dressmakers over here would realize a profit on their initial expense, but the French do not always make gowns that can be copied in other fabrics and colors.

Materials We Will Wear.
As we have taffeta, America is introducing gowns of it in slate gray, in black, in dark blue covered with tulle, in pale blue touched, Watteau-like, with a box plait at the back and a group of pink roses at the waist.

Georgette crepe and chiffon are also plentiful, and both fabrics are used in a large number of interesting gowns.

Satin holds its own. Tulle and silk not remain in the best possible taste, Japanese and Chinese crests, brocades, poncees and silks, which seem to be easily obtainable from the East these days, have been worked up by American designers into frocks that exactly suit our temperature.

Sport coats of shantung and the thick, fine weaves of Chinese pongee, have been quickly offered by our designers to substitute sweaters, sedan sleeveless jackets and velvet, nocker coats. These are lined with oblique crepe sometimes and are worn over plain or striped skirts.

Cleaning Furniture Covers.
When furniture coverings of chintz, cretonne, or tapestry, needs cleaning and cannot be removed from the furniture the safest way is to use dry bran rubbed well into the surface with a flannel.

For immediate use, because a silk stocking that has lain folded in the drawer for any length of time is bound to rot, and when one puts it on the foot the threads give way.

I am passing this little bit of knowledge along to you, for we are all doing everything possible these days to avoid waste, and if the result is half what the saleswoman said it would be the small amount of labor entailed is well worth the effort.

The three favorite styles in hose this year are the perfectly plain clocked stockings and the striped effects, either in dropped stitch or "two-tone" effect. There are shown today two designs of clocking, one drop attached, one check, one fancy foot top and one pair of black silk with black lace butterflies.

For School Girls.
For the high school girl are cool calico dresses in dark blue. They have dark collars and cuffs and some of them have a small white figure on the material. Sixteen-year-olds will like them because they have such a grown-up air about them.

The time required for cooking vegetables depends on the kind, size and age of the vegetable. You must use your judgment in deciding when they are done, but a time-table may help you.

Save all the drippings from roasts, sausage and broiled meats, and the fat from pot roasts and the soup kettle.

Whole milk, skimmed milk and buttermilk all contain a great deal of nourishment and should be used for food.

Most vegetables should be cooked in a small amount of water, because a part of the mineral salts dissolves out into the water, and is lost if the water is thrown away. Cook whole when possible.

TO THE VOTERS OF WOOD COUNTY, WISCONSIN

I hereby announce my candidacy for district attorney on the Republican ticket at the September primaries.

Your vote and support will be appreciated.

FRANK W. CALKINS,
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

A prohibitionist's business that must hurt to go to bed and let us out of his sight over night.

DR. C. T. POOTE
DENTIST

Office in MacKinnon Block at west end of bridge
Phone—28. Residence, 45
Office, Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

Dr. C. J. GEARY
DENTIST

Office in Citizens National Bank Building, West Side
Phone 1122. Open evenings
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

O. N. HORTENSEN, M. D.
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

Office hours: 10 to 12 a. m.; 2 to 4 p. m.; 7 to 8 p. m.
Phone: Office 497; Res. 828
X-RAY

DR. J. K. GOODRICH
OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

Entrance west of Bank of Grand Rapids. Office hours: 9 to 12, 2 to 6, 7 to 8

Goggins, Brainerd & Goggins
ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Office in the MacKinnon Block on the West side
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin
Telephone No. 194

GEO. L. WILLIAMS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW

Office in Wood Block over postoffice
Telephone No. 91
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

W. T. LYLE
Licensed Embalmer and Funeral Director

Store on West Side
Lady Attendant if Desired
Night phone 886; Day phone 885

O. H. MOORE
PHOTOGRAPHER

Twenty-six years behind the camera, but not a day behind the times.

HELEN M. GILKEY
TEACHER OF PIANO

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Residence 210, South 4th Street

D. D. CONWAY
ATTORNEY AT LAW

Law, Loans and Collections. We have \$2,000 which will be loaned at a low rate of interest. Of- fice over First Nat. Bank, East Side, Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

J. J. JEFFREY
LAWYER

Loans and Collections. Com- mercial and Probate Law. Of- fice across from Church's Drug Store

W. E. WHEELAN
ATTORNEY AT LAW

Office in Daily Block, East Side
Telephone No. 243
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

W. Melvin Ruckel, M. D.
Practice Limited to EYE, EAR, NOSE & THROAT

Glasses fitted correctly. Ear and Eye Surgeon, Riverfront Hospital, Office in Wood County Bank Building, Phone No. 254

ORSON P. COCHRAN
PIANO TUNER

Best work guaranteed. Call telephone 233, or at the house, Kruger & Wheelan Flats, 1st Street north.

J. R. RAGAN
SPAFFORD BUILDING

East Side
LICENSED EMBALMER AND UNDERTAKER

House Phone No. 69
Store 312
John Ermar, residence phone No. 485

GEO. W. BAKER & SON
UNDERTAKERS AND LICENSED EMBALMERS

North Second Street East Side Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

Business Phone 401
Night Calls, 402
Personal Attention Given All Work

GRAND RAPIDS TRIBUNE

Thursday, July 11, 1918

Published by—
W. A. DRUM & A. B. SUTOR

Entered at the postoffice at Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, as second class mail matter.

Subscription Prices
Per Year \$1.50
Six Months .75
Three Months .40
Payable in Advance

Published every Thursday at Grand Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin
Telephone Number 324

ADVERTISING RATES

Classified, each 75c
Card of Thanks, each 25c
Transient Readers, per line 10c
Obituary Poetry, per line 5c
Paid Entertainments, per line 5c
Display Ad Rates, per inch 15c

"This newspaper is a member of the Wisconsin Patriotic Press Association and pledges its uncompromising loyalty to our government in this war."

THIRD AND ECONOMY

"Our country! In her intercourse with foreign nations, may she always be in the right; but our country right or wrong."—Stephen Decatur.

THE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

The Council of National Defense and the Advisory Commission on the subject of Christmas gifts should be discouraged, as relieving to that extent the present heavy burden placed upon the nation, and also as being in harmony with the previous recommendation of the Council and Advisory Commission, urging thrift and economy upon the country.

Beginning in September there will be put on a nation wide campaign of publicity with the object of discouraging Christmas giving, especially the giving of things which are unnecessary and which this campaign will be directed largely toward the women who form a majority of the Christmas buyers.

This information is sent at this time that you may be advised of the purpose of the federal authorities to start such a campaign in the fall and may advise them your plans for Christmas trading.

Magnus Swenson, Chairman,
J. B. Gordon, Executive Secretary.

DAY AND POTATOES

How is your day crop? Will you have enough time to carry your crop? Remember, will you have much better than no hay at all. Last year there were a good many hundred acres of wild hay in Wood County that were not cut. With the present hay and potato shortage let us hope this will not happen again. You can get a ton of hay cheaper now than you will be able to buy it next spring. At the present prices you can make good wages even though some of the best hay joints has to be cut by hand.

How are your potato bugs? Have you a good crop of them? Are you giving them the best of food and care? Do not neglect this, as a good farmer must take the best care of all of his live stock. Paris Green and arsenate of lead as well as arsenite of zinc are cheaper than potato leaves in the long run as they do not require so much to satisfy them.

W. W. CLARK,
Emergency Demonstration Agent.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

of the Bank of Grand Rapids, located at Grand Rapids, state of Wisconsin, at the close of business on the 20th day of June, 1918 pursuant to call by the Commissioner of Banking.

Resources

Loans and discounts . . . \$621,956.66
Overdrafts 4,267.57
Bonds 98,353.00
U. S. Treasury Certificates 23,500.00
Stocks and other securities 4,000.00
Internal Revenue and War Savings Stamps 398.47
Other real estate owned 14,639.05
Due from approved reserve banks 43,382.59
Checks on other banks and cash items 35.00
Exchanges for clearing house 6,260.40
Cash on hand 7,325.72
Orders 11,610.71

Total \$835,738.57

Liabilities

Capital stock paid in . . . \$50,000.00
Surplus fund 25,000.00
Undivided profits 10,562.27
Contingent fund 30,109.58
Individual deposits sub- ject to checks 321,018.47
Time certificates of de- posit 237,359.56
Savings deposits 61,688.63
Bills payable 100,000.00

Total \$835,738.57

State of Wisconsin, County of Wood, ss.

I, E. B. Redford, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear, that the foregoing statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. B. REDFORD,
(Notarial Seal) Cashier.

Correct Attest: Isaac P. Witter,
Geo. W. Nord, Directors.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of July, 1918.

M. J. GUERRESS,
Notary Public, Wood Co., Wis.
My commission expires July 10, 1921

Grand Rapids Man Loses Hope

"For 10 years I suffered severely from stomach trouble. The doctors said I had cancer of the stomach and nothing would do but an operation. I took my last round of May's Wonderful Remedy 24 years ago. Since then I sleep well, eat what I want and feel that the stomach is the best of my knowledge and belief."

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH

The public is invited herewith for the next Sunday's opportunities in the A. R. hall.

9:00 o'clock in the morning Evangelical Sunday school.

10:30 o'clock in the morning divine service.

Come and see. This church has always a cordial welcome and an open door for everybody.

G. E. Paulowit, Minister.

DROPPING SATURDAY HOLIDAY IN SOUTH

Results so far achieved by the United Sam Saturday Service League, organized among Negroes of the South by agricultural extension workers, indicate that the old custom in the South of observing Saturday as a part of it as a holiday among farm workers soon will be largely abandoned. Six thousand cards members in the league were obtained from eight thousand registry cards distributed in Alabama. Resolutions endorsing the plan were adopted by the Negro agricultural demonstration agents of Oklahoma and by farmers and teachers attending a short course of instruction at the colored agricultural and mechanical university, Langston, Okla. The plan is being tried in North Carolina, Tennessee, and reports are coming from these and other sections in speeding up agricultural production in the South are being received by the States Relations Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

RETAIL MARGINS

By authority delegated to and vested in the Federal Fuel Administrator for Wisconsin, it is hereby further ordered and it is hereby further ordered that the following maximum gross margins be and they are hereby established to govern all sales of coal by retail coal dealers in the state of Wisconsin, except in the following cities: Superior, Ashland, Washburn, Green Bay, Manitowish, Sheboygan, Milwaukee, Kenosha, Racine, Two Rivers, for which cities separate orders will soon be made.

Bin on Coal for Domestic Use

On Anthracite \$1.35
On Household Bituminous (Dock) 1.45
On Household Bituminous (Bin) 1.70

The above yard margins are to be added to the average cost of coal and coal on cars at dealers' yards.

An extra charge may be added when delivery is made by delivery charges are subject to the approval of the chairman of the county Fuel Administration. It is his duty to establish the charges for making deliveries at each station in this county. An extra charge may be made for carrying coal and coke by basket from wagon to consumer's bin. This charge is subject to the approval of chairman of the county Fuel Administration.

This order is subject to change at any time by the undersigned in whole or in certain cities.

For order shall become effective as of July 1, 1918.

W. N. Fittsgerald,
Federal Fuel Administrator for Wis.

BACK YARD AGRICULTURE

A movement for "back yard agriculture," inaugurated in Ontario, Canada, has been extended to this country, says the Providence Bulletin. It is not necessary to have a large tract of land for gardening. Much can be done at small expense on a city yard of ordinary size. An area of 40 by 50 feet is worth cultivating. Tomatoes, lettuce, radishes, beans and onions, all valuable food products, can be grown within the limits of a house. Back yard agriculture will not support the people, but it will add materially to the food supplies of the country, and thus have effect upon prices. The Canadian government is wise in its adoption of "a vegetable garden for every home."

His Price

"I see farm hands in Manchuria are paid only 15 cents a day."

"The idea. Why, they can't smoke more than one cigar a day at that rate!"

There will be a patriotic dance at the Polish hall in Sigel on Saturday evening, July 20th. Ice cream and pop served. Tickets to dance 50c.

Proceeds to go to the Red Cross. Messrs. A. and M. G. Gilligan of Milwaukee and Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Lyle of Grand Rapids were guests at the Berg home on Friday.

Messrs. A. and M. G. Gilligan of Milwaukee and Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Lyle of Grand Rapids were guests at the Berg home on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Marks of Grand Rapids spent Sunday at the Hedlin home.

A number of ladies were entertained at the Berg home on Saturday afternoon. Mrs. Bernard Peterson being hostess. Selections by the Edison were also playing with the pleasure of the guests.

At five o'clock refreshments were served, covers being laid for two.

Those present report a splendid afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Berg, Miss Flo Berg and the Winger autoed to Seneca on Thursday.

Mrs. Ogren and son are spending the week with relatives at Port Edwards.

A number of relatives and friends were entertained at the Simon Worland home on Sunday in honor of Ernest Worland who leaves this week for Columbus Barracks.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Gris and W. K. Knostedt spent Saturday at Stevens Point.

Mrs. Bertha Berg of Grand Rapids is spending the week at the R. Berg home.

Walter Nystron is home from Merrill where he has been employed.

Miss Youngblood of Chicago is here to spend the summer at the Lundberg home.

Mr. Youngblood left on Wednesday for Chicago, spending several weeks at the Lundberg home.

ALTDORF

Domitiek and Sophie Schiltz spent Sunday with home folks.

There was a party at F. Huser's Sunday evening for J. P. Wirtz who leaves for the army Friday.

Tony Wipfl and Wirtz left for the army Monday.

There is a great shortage in the hay crop this year as there was a great deal of clover sown last year and it was almost all killed.

Raymond Sagar of Oaksho is visiting her friend, Mrs. O. J. Leu.

KEELNER

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Keelner are visiting relatives around here before Mr. Keelner leaves for training.

Private Roy Warren of Camp Robinson spent Saturday and Sunday with home folk.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Davis and family of New Rome spent Sunday at the J. Rasmussen home.

Mrs. C. E. Hjerstedt returned home from Chicago after a couple of months visit with relatives.

Miss Julia and Ruth Rathke left Saturday for Rochester where they will be employed during the summer vacation.

Mrs. E. Zettler entertained the Lutheran ladies aid Thursday afternoon.

On Sunday a horse driven by Mrs. Wm. Arndt, Sr. became frightened at an auto and threw the driver, the bugle.

On Saturday evening, July 20, at the town hall in Grant there will be a speech by Mr. Owen of Stevens Point and luncheon will be served.

The ladies who are going to honor of the Red Cross cordially invited to attend.

Mrs. A. Kepple who has been visiting at the Hjerstedt home, left Tuesday for her home here.

Alfred Sagar left Monday morning for Columbus Barracks where he will enter Uncle Sam's services.

Emmet Lyons who has been staying at the Murphy home for the last two years returned to his home in Chicago last Wednesday.

Sadie Worden is at Bancroft visiting this week.

J. B. Hastings who has been employed at the Dupont Powder Co. in the northern part of the state arrived home for a few days visit before leaving for Tennessee where he will be employed by the government.

Mrs. Albert Hannan and Edith Sagar spent Thursday afternoon at the Zettler home.

FOR SALE OR RENT—Seven room house, barn and two acres of land, site at the Dupont Powder Co. A. A. Kopek, care Cohen Bros. U

EVERY ITEM NEWS FOR SOMEBODY

Community Events of the Past Week from Various Parts of the County

SHERRY

Mrs. Bert Gates was hostess to a number of guests recently. Mr. and Mrs. Donahue who had been on a visit to Waukegan, but now living at Stevens Point came to see the Gates family and bought with them five ladies. They were prevailed upon to spend the evening so they worked on Red Cross knitting and embroidery and crocheted for them. It is presumed that Mr. Donahue inspected the fine herd of Holstein cows that Mr. Gates owns. All had a good time they may have last.

On Saturday last a wedding of local interest occurred at Milladore by the justice of Peace. Mr. Andrew Paul and Miss Sopria Hook were united in marriage and the parents of Mr. Paul have a party for them at home near Sherry.

Mrs. Paul is a sister of Mrs. William Jones of Sherry and the good wishes of the community is extended to the young couple. Mr. Paul leaves soon for the army.

Mrs. Mary Powell of Bourbonais, Ill., is visiting her son, Geo. Powell, in his family here. She is well up in the seventies but made the trip alone and will remain a month with his family.

Miss Mary Weintrauer left last week for St. Paul, Minn., to visit her brother, Louis Weintrauer and family at that place.

Mr. and Mrs. Cole have a guest from their home near Sherry. Mrs. Gates was called to Eau Claire on the Federal Jury.

Clara on the Federal Jury. Claret Monday night.

A good crowd assembled on Monday night for the young men who will soon go to the front. A splendid program of local talent was rendered and then of the address by C. E. Edwards.

Mr. Harry Thoun, who has been added a few words of advice and sympathy. After which the audience danced and sang.

The evening was a very successful one. The local people who could call good but, were all so thankful for the splendid rain that no one would think of leaving away because of it. We are sending out a quality of good Americans who want to raise good crops to feed them with.

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On Saturday evening, July 20, at the town hall in Grant there will be a speech by Mr. Owen of Stevens Point and luncheon will be served.

The ladies who are going to honor of the Red Cross cordially invited to attend.

Mrs. A. Kepple who has been visiting at the Hjerstedt home, left Tuesday for her home here.

Alfred Sagar left Monday morning for Columbus Barracks where he will enter Uncle Sam's services.

Emmet Lyons who has been staying at the Murphy home for the last two years returned to his home in Chicago last Wednesday.

Sadie Worden is at Bancroft visiting this week.

J. B. Hastings who has been employed at the Dupont Powder Co. in the northern part of the state arrived home for a few days visit before leaving for Tennessee where he will be employed by the government.

Mrs. Albert Hannan and Edith Sagar spent Thursday afternoon at the Zettler home.

FOR SALE OR RENT—Seven room house, barn and two acres of land, site at the Dupont Powder Co. A. A. Kopek, care Cohen Bros. U

MEEHAN

Mrs. Nettie Welch of Highmore, South Dakota has been on the past week visiting with old time friends. She was formerly Miss Nettie Winslow and lived here with her parents over thirty years ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Edwards and Mrs. J. W. and Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Forchic of Valley Junction spent part of last week here visiting with friends.

Mr. Lawrence from near Nekosau has moved his saw mill up here and has it set up near the station where a few thousand feet of logs are waiting to be manufactured into lumber.

Mrs. Susie Patterson of Wausau visited here last week. Last week with her cousin, Mrs. Rose Parks.

Farmers have commenced cutting rye. Most of it is good this year especially the early fields.

Mrs. Geo. Otto and wife of Stevens Point have been in the county lately just now but hay is scarce in this vicinity.

There has surely been a great rush for blueberries the past week. There has been pretty good picking in some places south of here and some of the land owners have had a regular Kaiser of a time, sticking up signs and driving them out.

JAPAN MAY HELP ALLIES IN RUSSIA

Ambassador Called to Secret Conference at the White House.

CZECHO-SLOVAKS WIN CITY

Disarm Bolshevik Forces at Vladivostok and Defeat Enemy and Occupy Nikolayevsk—Kerensky Cabinet Members Arrested.

Washington, July 11.—Further evidence that President Wilson is advancing a policy covering intervention in Russia to drive out the Germans was furnished when it was learned on Tuesday that he invited Viscount Ishii, the Japanese ambassador, to the White House for a conference on the question.

It is surmised in some diplomatic quarters that President Wilson is endeavoring to induce the Japanese government to join the United States in the military assistance to Russia. It is believed the president also wants to obtain from Tokyo the Japanese government's views of the immediate military action that is practicable on the part of Japan, including the number of troops which might be engaged in an expedition into Siberia, the distance it might penetrate, the extent of Chinese cooperation, and what collaboration by the American government is desirable.

The situation of the 50,000 Czech-Slovak troops in Russia, who are at the present time holding Vladivostok, Irkutsk and Sumner, shortly will become critical, it was learned on the highest authority, unless relief is instantly given to them.

Shanghai, July 11.—After disarming the Bolshevik forces at Vladivostok, says a dispatch from Vladivostok dated July 5, the Czech-Slovak advanced from the city, defeated a mixed force of Bolshevik and Austrian and German prisoners and occupied Nikolayevsk, a naval station on the Amur river.

Paris, July 11.—Several prominent members of the Kerensky cabinet were among the alleged leaders of the revolt in Moscow, Russia, that followed the murder of Count von Mirbach, German envoy, arrested by the Bolsheviks, according to dispatches received at Paris.

LARGEST CORN CROP FOR U. S.

Government Estimates Yield at 3,160,000,000 Bu.—Forecast for Wheat is Slightly Under June Figures.

Washington, July 11.—First indications of this year's prospective yields of corn, wheat and sweet potatoes, for harvest, have been received in the monthly crop forecast issued on Tuesday by the department of agriculture, in addition to the announcement that the total wheat crop, combining all wheat, was 3,011,000,000 bushels. The corn harvest promises to be the largest on record, with a total of 3,160,000,000 bushels as forecast for the first time this season by the government. The forecast for wheat, including both spring and winter, is slightly under the forecast of June 1, but is 240,000,000 bushels over the 1915 crop and 22,000,000 bushels in advance of the five-year average of production.

100 DIE, 80 HURT IN WRECK

Passenger Trains in Head-on Collision in South—Illinois Soldier Among the Dead.

Nashville, Tenn., July 11.—One hundred persons, most of them negroes, are believed to have lost their lives in a head-on collision between passenger trains on the Louisville, Chattanooga & St. Louis seven miles west of here on Tuesday. One of the trains is said to have derailed and overturned. The train of the aviation service of Nashville was among the seriously injured. The dead include Private John P. Husey, 31, of Wilson R. Harris, naval reserves, and Alexander, United States marine corps.

GERMAN FOREIGN CHIEF OUT

Kaiser Accepts Resignation of Dr. Von Kuehnemann, Says Berlin Dispatch.

Copenhagen, Denmark, July 11.—Emperor William has consented to the resignation of Dr. Richard von Kuehnemann, the German foreign secretary, the Wolff news bureau of Berlin says it is reliably reported.

Ninety-Two New U. S. Transports.

Washington, July 11.—Chairman Hurley announced that the shipping board has let contracts for 92 army transports. After the war the transports will be put into the passenger-carrying trade.

Give New Credit to Italy.

Washington, July 11.—An additional credit of \$10,000,000 was granted to Italy by the treasury department, making a total of \$800,000,000 for Italy and of \$2,051,500,000 lent to the allies to date.

K. of C. Lays Cornerstone.

London, July 10.—The cornerstone of the first clubhouse of the Knights of Columbus will be laid in England on Sunday in the church yard of Westminster cathedral. Cardinal Bourne blessed the stone.

Protests Many Rejections.

St. Paul, Minn., July 9.—Adj. Gen. W. E. Rihnen, sent a telegram of protest to Provost Gen. W. H. Crowder on Saturday against the "wholesale rejection" of June draft men sent to Camp Grant.

Speed Boat Pilot Is Dead.

Detroit, Mich., July 11.—John Milot, well-known as an automobile racer and more recently as a pilot in speed boat races, died here in 1915 he piloted M. S. Detroit I over the Detroit river course, winning the event.

Illinois Aviator Safe.

With the American Army in France, July 8.—Lieut. William H. Brotherton of Gurneys Ill., an American aviator who was reported missing on June 25, has safely landed within the allied lines in Alsace.

TAKING BODIES OF VICTIMS FROM THE COLUMBIA



Scene during the work of recovering the bodies of those who perished when the excursion steamer Columbia sank in the Illinois river near Pekin.

KAISER BREAKS WITH RUSSIA

German Ruler in Rage Over Killing of General Von Mirbach.

KILLING SIGNAL FOR REVOLT

Bolshevik Forces and Revolutionary Socialists Clash in Moscow Following Assassination—Huns Put Blame on Allies.

London, July 10.—As soon as Emperor William heard of the assassination of Count von Mirbach, the German ambassador to Russia, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Russia, he ordered Secretary von Kuehnemann to break off negotiations with the Russian delegation in Berlin.

A strong guard has been placed before the house of the Bolshevik ambassador in Berlin, as it is feared the popularity of the capital will inaugurate a revolution.

All the German newspapers declare the murder of Count von Mirbach inevitable have a great influence on Russo-German relations.

Lenine, the Bolshevik premier, is endeavoring to placate the Germans by appointing an "extraordinary commission of investigation," to probe the death of Count von Mirbach. The commission is headed by "Comrade Peters."

Meanwhile Berlin is doing its utmost to make capital out of the murder of Mirbach. A German official account of the assassination concludes:

"The result of a preliminary inquiry permits the assumption that agents in the service of the entente are implicated in the affair."

As further indication that the Kaiser is determined to exact heavy toll from Russia as revenge for sending a big army to occupy Moscow, Petrograd and other cities, all the German newspapers declare the murder of Count von Mirbach must inevitably have a great influence on Russo-German relations. German forces now 300 miles west of Moscow are being heavily reinforced.

A Russian wireless dispatch claims that the unfolding has been completely suppressed, and indicates that the suppression was sanguinary, the orders being that all who resisted should be "shot on the spot."

The Russian wireless also circulated the following, signed by M. Arnold, the chief Moscow commissioner:

"The social revolutionists by fraudulent means, captured for a few hours a small part of Moscow and the government telegraph office, whence they issued false reports of the suppression of the soviet in Moscow."

"I beg to announce that the mutiny was caused by a group of cheeky fools and was suppressed without difficulty by the Moscow garrison. The mutineers have been arrested and order has been restored."

Several hundred participants in the rising have been arrested, among them Vice Chairman Alexandrovitch, while special orders have been issued to secure all members of the executive committee of the social revolutionary party.

The Czech-Slovak forces which recently overthrew the Bolshevik government at Vladivostok, says a dispatch from Tokyo under date of July 9 is the Exchange Telegraph company, have made prisoner the Bolshevik commander and his staff. Everything is now quiet at the Russian Pacific port, the dispatch adds.

Marital Law in Teheran.

Washington, July 11.—A dispatch from the legation at Teheran, Persia, states that on account of riots arising from the food shortage and other disturbances the city has been placed under martial law.

RUSS JOIN ENTENTE

POPULATION OF MURMAN COAST BREAKS WITH REDS.

Hun Envoy Is Killed by Bomb—Lenine Sends Message of Regret to Kaiser.

Copenhagen, July 9.—The entire population of the Murman coast has broken with Russia and joined the entente, according to a dispatch from Vardø, Norway, to the Christiania Telegram.

A supply of provisions from the United States has arrived at Murman, the dispatch adds.

American and allied naval forces are guarding war supplies at Kola, terminal of the Trans-Siberian railroad on the Arctic.

Recent dispatches say the Bolsheviks there were offering no resistance to the Finnish-German efforts to cut the railroad to Archangel and Kola and seize the military stores at those places and the whole Murman coast as well.

Bomb, July 9.—Nikolai Lenine, Bolshevik premier, has sent the following message to M. Joffe, Russian minister at Paris, regarding the assassination of Count von Mirbach, the German ambassador at Moscow:

"Two unknown men entered the German embassy at two o'clock this (Saturday) afternoon, having documents from a special committee. They threw a bomb in Count Mirbach's office, wounding him so severely that he died."

"The government is taking every measure to discover the murderers and bring them before a special revolutionary tribunal."

"The government requests you to express to the German government the Russian government's indignation and convey its sympathy to the family of the late count."

MITCHELL FALLS FROM PLANE

Former Mayor of New York Killed When He Plunges 600 Feet From Machine in Louisiana.

Lake Charles, La., June 9.—Maj. John Purroy Mitchell, former mayor of New York and an officer in the aviation section of the signal corps, was killed instantly on Saturday at Lake Charles when he fell from a single-engine scout plane at a height of about 600 feet.

The accident occurred at 7:30 a. m. after the aviator had been in the air about 30 minutes.

Maj. Mitchell became a flyer for the army after having been defeated in a race for reelection as mayor of New York. He had served one term as the chief executive of the country's largest city, the youngest mayor ever elected to that office. On July 10 next he would have been thirty-nine years old.

VOTES FOR \$2.40 WHEAT

House in Effort to Break Deadlock Over Increase of Minimum Price.

Washington, July 9.—In an effort to break the deadlock over the senate proposal to increase the government's minimum guaranteed wheat price of \$2.60 the house on Saturday adopted, by a vote of 150 to 104, a resolution by Representative McLaughlin of Michigan to make the price \$2.40.

SENATE O. K.'S BOND BILL

House Measure Providing for \$8,000,000,000 of Liberty Bonds Approved Without Roll Call.

Washington, July 8.—The house bill providing for \$8,000,000,000 of Liberty bonds was passed by the senate without roll call on Friday.

Editor Fined and Sent to Prison.

St. Paul, Minn., July 10.—Lawrence De Lacey, former editor of the *Lead-er*, a weekly publication, on Monday began serving a sentence of 12 months for publishing seditious articles. He will also have to pay a \$5,000 fine.

Downs Sixth German Plane.

Belgian Army Headquarters, July 10.—Jani Ollivier, who was the leading Belgian aviator seven and eight years ago, has just been credited with downing his sixth German plane. Ollivier has made many air records.

U. S. TRANSPORT SUNK

TROOPSHIP COVINGTON, ON WAY HOME, SENT DOWN.

Six of Crew Reported Missing—Craft Formerly Was Big German Liner.

Washington, July 8.—The American troopship Covington, homeward bound after landing several thousand soldiers in France, was torpedoed and sunk in the war zone.

Six members of the crew are missing, but all the other men, with the ship's officers, have been landed at a French port.

The Covington formerly was the Hamburg-American liner Cincinnati, which was laid up at Boston and taken over when the United States entered the war. She was 608 feet long and 10,330 gross tonnage.

"The Covington was struck at 9:17 o'clock Monday night while proceeding with a fleet of other transports conveyed by destroyers. The submarine was not sighted."

RUMELY SEIZED BY U. S.

Head of New York Mail Charged With Perjury in Report to Allen Property Custodian.

New York, July 10.—Dr. Edward A. Rumely, vice president and treasurer of the Mail and Express company, publisher of the New York Evening Mail, was arrested here on Monday charged with perjury in a report to A. Mitchell Palmer, alien property custodian. The attorney general charged that Rumely purchased the stock of the Mail and Express company in June, 1917, from Henry L. Stoddard, and that in doing so he acted in behalf of the Imperial German government. The attorney general charged that the German government paid to Rumely in several transactions connected with the purchase of the Mail \$1,501,000. The payments, it was alleged, were concealed until their details were discovered by investigators for the department of justice and the New York state attorney general.

CALLS FOOD SITUATION GOOD

No Danger of Sugar Famine Says Hoover—Public Must Observe New Rules.

Washington, July 11.—Definite assurances that there is no danger of a sugar famine were given on Tuesday by the food administration as the food situation generally was declared to be better than at any time since America undertook the feeding of the allied world.

The American public, however, will be expected to observe closely the new regulations limiting the household per capita consumption of sugar to three pounds monthly, and to continue all other conservation measures.

UNION DELAYS WIRE STRIKE

Secretary Wilson and Gompers Grant More Time by Means of Telegrams.

Washington, July 9.—Indefinite postponement of the strike of telegraphers employed by the Western Union Telegraph company, called to begin Monday, was announced Sunday night by Secretary of Labor Wilson after he had conferred over the long-distance telephone with R. J. Koenen, president of the Commercial Telegraphers' union.

Chicago, July 9.—The New York telegraphers Sunday voted to defer the strike. Chicago telegraphers say they believe sufficient time should be given congress to authorize the president to take over the telegraphs and telephone.

Twenty-Three More Ships in Week.

Washington, July 11.—Completion of 23 ships of 122,771 deadweight tons in the first week of July made a total of 223 new vessels built under the direction of the shipping board. Their aggregate tonnage is 1,415,022.

U. S. Controls All Sulphur.

Washington, July 11.—The sulphur industry has passed into government control. The production and distribution of the mineral will be administered by the war industries board.

Diver Sinks Norwegian Ship.

An Atlantic port, July 10.—A liner brought news of the sinking of the Norwegian steamer *Augvald*. The liner brought in 11 men and a crew, picked up adrift. The *Augvald* was sunk by a submarine.

Steamship Bursts, Killing Three.

Frankfort, Mich., July 10.—Three men were killed and two seriously wounded in an explosion of a steamship on the Ann Arbor ferry No. 5 here. The dead are A. Gilbert, William Frohman and Lon Boyd.

To Raise Express Wages.

Chicago, July 8.—Wage raises for the federalized express companies' employees are the first steps planned under government control. It was announced by George C. Taylor, president of the Railway Express company.

HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK IN WISCONSIN

Green Day—Rev. M. T. Anderson, pastor, and the congregation of the St. Peter and Paul's church, Sunday, July 1, celebrated silver jubilee. The priest celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood and the singing of his first mass, while the congregation observed the twenty-fifth anniversary of its organization as a parish.

Baraboo—When Alden M. Potter, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Potter of Baraboo, became a member of the National army recently (June 25), he was the fifth brother of one family to enter the service. The other four brothers are: Lieut. Howard L. Potter, in France; Rollin Potter, Columbus, O.; Arthur Potter, Camp Grant; and Frank Potter, Newport News, Va. A sixth brother, Boyd Potter, 19, who graduated from the Baraboo high school this year, intends to enlist in some branch of the service soon.

Madison—After careful consideration of the milk situation, ten cents per quart is deemed to be the fair maximum price for milk by the Milk Commission of the Wisconsin Food Administration. This maximum price is generally higher than the price being charged in most counties of Wisconsin by the retail milk dealers at the present time and should be considered strictly as a maximum.

Madison—Eastern Wisconsin Electric company officials appeared before the Wisconsin railroad commission here with a plan to increase in the interim rate between Fond du Lac and North Fond du Lac from 10 to 15 cents. Decision was withheld. Application of the company for an increase in interurban rates between Sheboygan, Kohler and Sheboygan Falls was also heard.

Madison—Alvin E. Jones of Oshkosh violated the sugar regulations by delivering 350 pounds of the 1,000 pounds sugar ordered by the Oshkosh Candy Co. in May 1918 without paying the 10-cent sugar certificate which was required in June under the sugar regulations. The business was ordered to remain closed a week and Mr. Jones was obliged to pay \$100 to the Red Cross.

Battle Creek—Judge E. D. Belden, Racine circuit court judge, has assumed charge of Y. M. C. A. work for officers at Camp Curtis. Privately between Camps Curtis and Grant has been increased as a result of the latest health report showing Grant has only 14,05 non-effectives and Curtis, 16,27 per thousand. Usually Curtis has held top rank in health.

Kenosha—The disbursing committee of the Kenosha patriots' fund made an additional subscription of \$10,000 to the American Red Cross, \$2,500 to the Polish and Slav army fund, and \$1,000 to the foreign relief fund. This brings the total for the Red Cross for the year up to \$91,000 and the total disbursements of the fund up to \$166,000.

Madison—The state board of control has announced that by awarding the contracts for 42,000 tons of bituminous coal for the sixteen state institutions early in June, it was able to have over 15,000 tons delivered before the increased freight rates went into effect and saved the state approximately \$7,500.

Wausau—Charles Horn, superintendent of the Wausau cuper pool room, was arrested by the sheriff on a warrant alleging seditious utterances Horn published not guilty before Justice M. B. Scott in this city and was released on \$500 bonds for appearance on July 22, when the hearing will be held.

Ashland—William Adams, who escaped from the Ashland county jail over a year ago by digging his way out through a brick wall, was captured by the Rhineland police and brought to this city. Four men escaped at the time of the jail delivery and Adams is the second man to be caught.

Madison—University of Wisconsin students to the number of 150, who attended the reserve officers' training camp which closed at Fort Sheridan on July 6, will be given university credits for their work in the camp. They have returned to school to take up the summer course.

Madison—Sol. Knudsen, a grocer of South Madison, has been found guilty of selling adulterated flour and sentenced to a year in the state prison for wheat flour, and as a penalty, he has been ordered by C. H. Tenney of Enforcement Division for Wisconsin, to pay \$10 to the Madison Red Cross.

Platteville—Dewey Hudson of this city, who was sent up a year ago for auto stealing, has escaped from Wausau and is said by police to be up to his old tricks. His capture, however, is regarded as a certainty.

Madison—Commissioner of Banking A. B. Knoll has approved a change in the name of the German bank of Sheboygan Falls, to the Falls bank.

Racine—Racine college, established in 1852 and having accommodations for 250 students, is to be greatly enlarged. About 200 new houses are to be built at one time. Dr. Rev. William W. Webb of Milwaukee, president, and the board of trustees have been working on the plan.

Madison—Assemblyman Homer A. Stone of the Third district of Dane county has announced his candidacy for re-election. His opponent, Senator La Follette's attitude on the war in his statement to the public.

Starvation Bay—Word has just been received from the Red Cross society by the parents of Private Leslie Cunningham, stating that their son was a prisoner at Allen Grabow, Germany. A brother of the young man was killed in action May 28.

Wausau—Mrs. John Pearson of this city has been notified of the death of her son, Sergeant Ernest Pearson, in a hospital in France. Sergeant Pearson left the River Falls normal school in April, 1917, to enlist, and has been overseas since January.

Oshkosh—Dr. A. J. Provost, aged 55, captain in the medical reserve corps, and head of the eye, ear, nose and throat department of the Fort Bliss, Tex., hospital, died from stomach trouble. He practiced in Oshkosh for twenty years.

Superior—Petitions were formulated at a meeting of the department heads of five of the drygoods and department stores at the Y. M. C. A. asking that the stores be closed at 6 p. m. on Saturday evenings during July and August. It was suggested that the stores close at 1 p. m. on Thursday afternoons but this was overruled. The Merchants' association has discontinued meetings during the summer, but it is expected that a special meeting will be called to decide what to do with the requests.

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Madison—At the annual stock meeting the main question discussed was that of maintaining German in the curriculum. A majority of the people here are German at heart and the two main churches have German services. Upon a motion to drop German, the chairman called for a rising vote. There was not a single vote against the motion. It was also voted to burn all German books at a public bonfire. Thousands of people attended the burning.

Madison—Frank K. Davidson must manage the candidacy of J. N. Hildner and the others of the Farmers' state for state office. Attorney General Spencer Haven has ruled. No committee or individual can manage more than one candidate's affairs without bumping into the corrupt practices act. Haven held, in an opinion to Secretary of State Meritt Hall.

Appleton—A new paper mill is to be built at Stevens Point on the Wisconsin river by the Consolidated Paper & Pulp Co., with which the Inland Pulp & Paper Co., Appleton, is affiliated. G. L. Giddings, formerly sales manager of the Tattle Press Co., will be in charge. This new conversion will manufacture wrapping tissue paper.

Madison—A cook in a lumber camp near Hiles, Forest county, filing his claim to the industrial commission for compensation, writes that while preparing a meal he was struck on the back of the neck by the coffee kettle, affecting the nerves and causing him to lose the sight of one eye.

Madison—The war department in a telegram to President Van Hise, University of Wisconsin, announced that fourteen newly members and 103 students are to be chosen from the university to go to a second military training camp at Fort Sheridan, Ill. from July 18 to Sept. 16.

Madison—There was \$1,876,401,086 worth of fire and marine insurance written in the state of Wisconsin in the past year according to the compilation just completed at the insurance department. For the year previous the amount of insurance was \$1,325,705,194.

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WASHINGTON SIDELIGHTS

Women Chauffeurs Operate the Big Army Busses

WASHINGTON.—Running short of men, the civil service commission, under war necessity, appointed women chauffeurs to operate the big army busses that carry passengers having business with the government to the various departments. Two Washington girls to receive appointments to the women's motor corps of the government are Miss Esther Trager, 44 Dean avenue, and Mrs. Louise Torbert 2114 11 street northwest.

"I simply couldn't stand those knifing-knocking clubs. You know what I mean; those women who go to the theater all dolled up with their knifing. All they do is to 'knock' their friends."

This is the explanation from Mrs. Torbert of why she decided to "turn the wheel" for Uncle Sam instead of taking up clerical work or Red Cross work.

"It was just born in me," said her sister chauffeur, "I have driven the machine for my mother and father ever since we have had a machine. In fact, my father can't run it. He left it all to me," said Miss Trager, who is eighteen, the youngest member of the women's motor corps.

Both chauffeurs make 14 trips a day between the quartermaster's office, Seventeenth and F streets, to the war department annex, Sixth and B streets.

They cover about 30 miles a day, guiding their busses right through the heart of the business section—or what they call the "traffickin'" section.

Mrs. Torbert, who gives \$15 out of her monthly earnings as chauffeur to the Red Cross, said:

"Oh, I love my work. I shoot on the gas, throw in the clutch and just spin through the city. It would be impossible if the people just wouldn't walk in front of the bus."

HATRED OF HUNS GROWING IN U. S.

BARRING OF GERMAN LANGUAGE
FROM DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
SCHOOLS A SIGN.

MAY EXTEND TO COMMERCE

Congressman Shallenberger Tells One Reason Why the Aviation Service Is So Attractive to Young Americans—McCumber's Slap at Cummins.

By ARTHUR W. DUNN.

Washington.—The first legislative action which indicates a growing and intense feeling against Germany and the Germans was shown when the senate inserted a provision in the District of Columbia appropriation bill providing that the German language should not hereafter be taught in the public schools of the national capital.

As time goes on it becomes evident that the Germans are taking a course which will create as strong a hatred of them in the United States as has been created in other countries with which Germany is at war. So far, however, the feeling against Germany has not reached the stage of legislative action to keep her away from any commercial interests after the war is over. But the activity of the U-boats on this side of the Atlantic has created talk in congress which may result in legislation of this kind.

Four senators who had announced their intention of retiring from the senate at the end of their terms next March have for one reason or another been compelled to reconsider their determination. Two of them, Nelson of Minnesota and Warren of Wyoming, are survivors of the Civil war. The desire of Senator Brandt's colleague in the senate to reconsider his determination to quit public life, the political situation in New Mexico and the urgent demand of friends finally compelled Senator Fall of that state to reconsider his determination to leave the senate.

"I had arranged all the affairs for my future life," said Senator Fall, "and had fully determined to quit public life, but conditions have arisen which have made it practically impossible for me to do so." Generally speaking, personal friends of men in the senate, but it is always a matter of personal choice when experienced men continue in that body.

The war department has three or four times as many men training and ready to fly as are needed at the present time, on account of the lack of airplanes. Congressman Shallenberger of Nebraska, a member of the military committee, explained why it was that there are so many men anxious for service in the aviation corps. He said it was "tremendously attractive to young men. The aviator's service at the front is vastly different from that of other men in the army. Infantry and artillery are in the front of battle, in the trench and in the mud, and they have little opportunity to sleep on active service. The aviator and those in charge of the machines are miles in the rear, sometimes out of the sound of the big guns. They have their quarters which to sleep in. It is the most comfortable service so far as personal comfort is concerned of any in the army."

But it is not alone the personal comfort; all that is left of romance in war belongs to aviation. Everybody has read enough of what men do either on land or under present conditions to know that the romance is taken out of it. The cavalry used to furnish some thrills, and the field artillery as well. Even the infantry at times, by long marches, climbing mountains and swift movements striking the enemy unawares, occasionally did things that furnished a thrill and a story. In these days there is nothing left but service in the air to make war picturesque or romantic. That is one reason why so many young men are attracted to it.

Those senators say something to each other once in a while. McCumber of North Dakota was opposing the resolution to limit the debt to the state, while Cummins of Iowa favored it. "The senator from Iowa," said McCumber, "spoke about two hours to convince the senate that no senator was justified in discussing a subject longer than an hour and a half."

It is rather an interesting fact, also, that a number of the senators who belong to the long-winded class are those who were most earnestly in favor of cutting down the debate.

The ways and means committee of the house is not going to pass the next revenue bill with the criticism that the people interested in taxation have not been given a full opportunity to be heard. Not only has the committee granted hearings to all who presented themselves, but it has proceeded without restrictions, particularly with those who represented important interests. A year ago when the revenue bill was passed the ways and means committee rushed matters while the senate committee on finance gave hearings of a somewhat restricted nature, and many people who were taxed complained bitterly that they did not have an opportunity to show the inequalities of the revenue legislation.

Proverbs Circulate.
Proverbs undoubtedly have a tendency to travel. They are carried from one land to another by emigrants and tourists, and are found in sufficient quantities for local market, where they are very cheap, but none is being exported from this district.

When They Are Satisfied.
A woman never feels dressed up unless she feels uncomfortable.—Idaho Statesman.

Writer's Cramp.
Writer's cramp is a disease to which those who do much writing are liable toward middle age, and is person afflicted with it has no complete control over the muscles of the thumb, middle and forefinger. The typewriter has proved the best resource of those who suffer from the ailment.

Valuable to Cotton Growers.
A woman who is perfectly fitted for chopping out young cotton plants, at the same time the crop is being cultivated.

It is also surmised that Chairman Kitchin and a number of his associates are perfectly willing to give time now in order that the business of the house may be cleared up and so that there may be no interference with the revenue bill when it is brought in for consideration.

Success in the house of representatives is not always followed by success in the senate. In fact, a great deal of prominence in the house of representatives is rather a detriment to a man when transferred to the upper branch of congress, particularly if he continues to be active and assumes a position of leadership. This has been shown in the case of Senator Underwood of Alabama, who was all-powerful in the house, more powerful than the speaker, by reason of his position as chairman of the ways and means committee. When Underwood came to the senate he received his first setback by antagonizing Chairman Simmons of the finance committee on a revenue bill. Not even his prestige as the manager of several revenue bills in the house gave him any particular power in the senate and Simmons found it comparatively easy to win out. Underwood's second reverse came when he tried to amend the rules so as to limit debate. The negative vote was not due to the fact that Underwood was a comparatively new member in the senate, but because of his many older senators, and quite a number who voted with him, who took a great deal of satisfaction in the result.

A rather remarkable occurrence happened in congress a few days ago, which has not attracted general notice. It was a speech by a Southern man, Congressman Poirer of North Carolina, in which he extolled and praised the negro race. He alluded to the fact that the negroes of the South had subscribed \$100,000 for Liberty bonds. He reverted to the days of the Civil war and said that the people then saw the negro "tested as few people have ever been tested in the history of the world."

Congressman Poirer then went on to say that there was any possibility of disloyalty among the negroes and asserted that the German propagandists who had gone among them would fail. "The negro race as a rule live in humble homes," said Poirer. "As I stand here now I can see all over the South the 'shack' of the colored man. They have their faults, but disloyalty is not among them." He said that from the homes all over the South the young negro men were answering to their country's call. "Here," he said, "we are ready."

The United States senate is somewhat sorry as to what is going to happen in the coming election. It is not so much a matter of political complexion of the senate as the personnel. Of course both political parties would like to have their side win and be in control, but above political control is the personal equation. Only the senate is weakened by Henry Ford from Michigan, but it is barely possible that two women senators may appear on the 4th of next March. Of course there is no objection to Henry Ford, save that the senate would much prefer profound statesmen, lawyers who could become great diplomats or constitutional exponents. The senate is composed mostly of lawyers, and it does not now take and never has taken kindly to the business man as a statesman. The senate was ready to turn the cold shoulder to Mark Hanna because he was the business man in politics.

As to the other phase of the question, it is quite possible that a number of senators will welcome the women when they come, but take the senate as a whole it is likely that the innovation of women senators is going to cause some consternation.

No one has yet been able to find a method for keeping senators in their seats during any kind of a debate. One of the arguments in favor of limiting debate in the senate was that it would make senators remain. Senator Sherman of Illinois insisted that no matter what the senate did it could not force senators to stay and listen to speeches in which they were not interested. The Illinois senator went into the subject at considerable length, analyzing the methods pursued not only in the congress of the United States, but in the parliament of Great Britain, and proved that every legislator knows, that comparatively few men remain in the chamber to transact the business of congress and parliament.

The critics of large appropriations have not been able to reduce expenditures. The fact is the larger the appropriation bills the quicker they pass. The time was when the sundry civil bill would occupy two or three weeks in the house. Carrying about \$3,000,000, it passed this year in about the same number of days. Congress is certainly doing its duty in the matter of furnishing money for the government. The only appropriation that has been cut down was that for Creel's bureau of public information. The house trimmed about \$1,000,000 from Creel's demand, but that makes no difference as Creel can get the money from the presidential emergency fund.

De Soto's Error.
May 24 is the anniversary of the landing of Ferdinand de Soto in Florida in 1539. He thought he was on the path to a fabled fountain, by bathing in which he could regain his lost youth. Instead he found only morasses and impassable swamps.

Optimistic Thought.
A good judge will decide according to justice and right in preference to strict law.

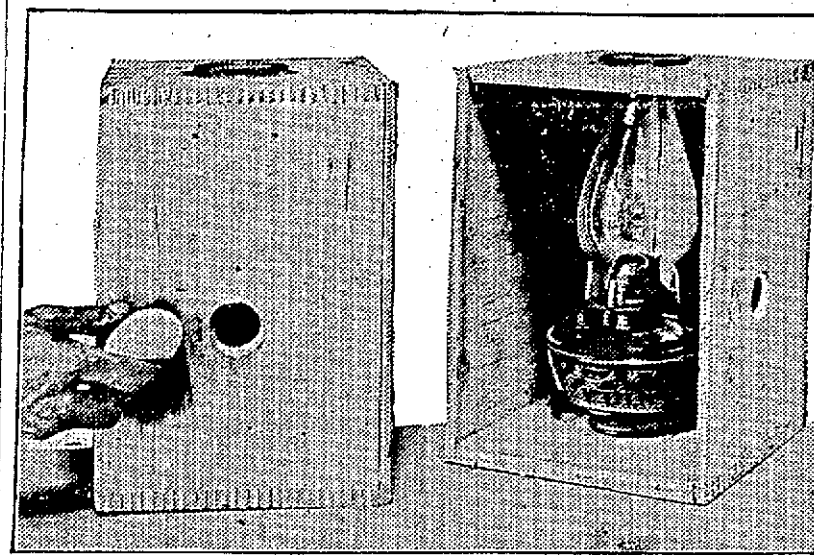
Learn to Do Without.
One of the arts of life is to learn how to do without. Few of us have everything we consider desirable and if we stumble at every little deprivation we make ourselves miserable and our associates uncomfortable. To learn to do without and yet be cheerful and happy, goes far toward making life a success.

Blames It on Teeth.
According to a Paris physician, premature baldness is due to some trouble with the teeth.

A Bird in the Hand

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)

A HOMEMADE EGG TESTER



Left: Exterior of Box—Egg Held Over Box With Large End Up. Right: Interior of Box—Have Flame Directly Opposite Hole in Box.

CANDLE EGGS TO TELL CONDITION

Appearance of Egg Shell Not Reliable Indication of Quality of Contents.

EQUIPMENT IS EASILY MADE

Ordinary Hand Lamp, Lantern, Incandescent Bulb or Flashlight May Be Used—Necessary That Work Be Done in Dark Room.

The poultry raiser with a small flock as well as the commercial raiser needs to make sure that the eggs used at home or marketed are in best condition. Candles will show that. It is reliable and can be done easily. Equipment can be improvised at home.

The shell of the new laid egg has a soft "bloom" which is a valuable sign of perfect freshness. This bloom is destroyed by touch, and in any case disappears after a few days' exposure to the air. After that the appearance of the shell is not a reliable indication of the condition of the contents. By holding an egg between the eye and a strong light in such a manner that the rays of light come to the eye through the egg the condition of the contents can be seen. This method of examining the eggs is called "candling."

Work in Dark Room.
Candling eggs is done in a dark room, using a light enclosed in a case having opposite the light a hole of appropriate size and shape at which the egg is held for examination. An ordinary hand lamp, a lantern, an incandescent bulb, or a flashlight may be used. Any box large enough to hold the lamp, set on end, can be used for a case. Besides the hole in the side opposite the light there should be a hole in the top and (see illustration) otherwise the heat over the light would fire the box. A tester chimney such as is used on a lamp for testing eggs in incubation may be used for candling. Have the light on a table or shelf as may be convenient. Place the eggs to be candled at one side; at the other have separate receptacles for good and bad eggs. Take the eggs one by one and hold, large end up, close to the light.

Appearance of Eggs in Candling.
A perfectly good, fresh egg shows "full" and "clear" before the light; there is almost no air cell at the large end, and the yolk outline is only faintly discernible.

A fresh air cell of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{16}$ inch in depth indicates a fresh egg as eggs run in general receipts. A larger air cell with a mobile lower line indicates, according to size and fluctuation, a stale egg, or one becoming weak and watery.

Spots Are Blood Clots.
Very small spots in an egg are usually blood clots. Large spots, rings, and shadows are due to heat and germination, and indicate decomposition in the first stages. An egg that is opaque except for a large fixed air cell contains a chick dead at an advanced stage of incubation. An opaque egg with large air cell having a mobile lower line is in an advanced stage of fluid decomposition. Eggs showing slight spots or rings can often be utilized by breaking them and separating the contents.

FOLLOW NATURE'S PLAN

To obtain eggs it is necessary to have healthy, vigorous stock properly fed.

Nature provides—	Scientific Classification.	Poultry feed—
Worms and bugs—	Nitrogenous material or protein—	Eggs, meat (green cut), bone, or beef, milk, or cottage cheese.
Seeds—	Non-nitrogenous—	Old corn, barley, etc.
Greens—	Succulents—	Lettuce, cabbage, kale, mangel, alfalfa, clover, sprouted oats.
Grit—	Mineral matter—	Grit and oyster shell.
Water—	Water—	Water.

POULTRY NOTES

The hen that fattens easily usually is not a good layer.

Incubators are used for hatching duck eggs on duck farms.

Early hatched chicks, if well raised, are more profitable than late ones for every practical purpose.

Cabbages, mangels, potatoes, sprouted oats, etc., make excellent green feed.

When taking eggs to market they should be protected from the sun's rays.

Free use of kerosene on the roosts and in the cracks will exterminate mites.

In applying lice powder hold the fowl by the feet, head down, and work the powder well into the feathers.

the bad part. Eggs that are not extensively bad may be used for poultry feed.

Use the Chicken Fat.

Do you throw away the body fat of poultry—big thrives of lean, sweet, yellow fat around the gizzard and elsewhere around the intestines? If you do, according to United States department of agriculture specialists, you are throwing away fat which French housewives consider the finest of fats for making cakes, and especially puff paste.

In certain seasons in New York and other big cities this fat is so highly esteemed that it sells for comparatively high prices. A business is made of collecting it from butchers and others who dress poultry.

Heated in a double boiler or other vessel set in hot water, the fat melts away from the tissues and can be poured off. It becomes rancid easily, should be kept cool and covered like butter, and should be used in a few days. Seasoning in cakes should mask any flavor in the fat.

Your Poultry House.

Select a location that has natural drainage away from the building. A dry, porous soil, such as sand or gravelly loam, is preferable to a clay soil.

In most localities the building should face the south, as this insures the greatest amount of sunlight during the winter.

Allow at least two square feet of floor space for each bird.

Proper ventilation and sunlight mean a dry house and healthy birds.

The partial open-roof house is considered to be the best type for most sections.

The colony plan of housing poultry may be adopted to good advantage on many farms. This system does away with the danger of tainted soil.

The roosts should be built on the same level, 2 feet and 8 inches from the floor, with a dropping board about 8 inches below them.

Good roosts may be made of 2 by 2 inch material with upper edges rounded.

The nests may be placed on the side walls or under the dropping boards. It is best to have them darkened, as the hens prefer a secluded place in which to lay.

Selection of Breed.
Be sure that the male at the head of the flock is purebred.

The Mediterranean or egg breeds are: Leghorns, Minorcas, Spanish, Blue Andalusians, and Anconas.

The American or general purpose breeds are: Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Javas, Dominiques, Rhode Island Reds, and Buckeyes.

The Asiatic or meat breeds are: Brahmas, Cochins, and Langshans.

The English breeds are: Dorkings, Orpingtons, and Redcaps.

For farm use the American breeds are probably the best.

Purebred poultry means uniformity of products.

Uniformity of products means increased profits, if products are properly marketed.

Given the same care and feed, purebred fowls will make a greater profit than mongrels.

Ten dozen eggs a year is the average estimate given as the production of the hen.

Eggs intended for hatching should not be kept over four weeks. They must be turned every day or two.

'Made in U. S. A.' Label in Gowns

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)

THE "MADE IN U. S. A." LABEL

Once upon a time every woman shrugged her shoulders at an American label and asked for something French. To give her what she wanted, deception of the newest kind was practiced. A French label was slipped into the gown of an American designer, and often the designer stood by and saw the gown over which she had labored for weeks sold as a product "just from Paris."

But there is an immense light on a started and vigorously waged for honesty, pride and direct purpose in the launching of new American fashions as American products.

We are now to have a "Made in U. S. A." label and women are urged to be considerate of it, not contemptuous. The public must be trained to give consideration to the new project, and a propaganda is being spread throughout the continent that urges such consideration from every woman who buys a piece of feminine apparel.

There is no need to be contemptuous, my dear women. Equally, there is no need to say we can do without Paris. But the new situation is a healthy one and it must be encouraged.

New York.—There is no getting away from the Paris situation in its cause and effect upon clothes, asserts a prominent authority.

The nation, like others, has leaned upon that one city of the universe for its inspiration, guidance and material and artistic help in the making, selling and exploiting of women's apparel.

To have the bond, weakened that connects us with Paris is to have the feeling that a child has when its mother turns it loose and tells it to walk alone to the nearest chair. There is in the minds of the buyers, we imagine, something of the panic that must come to the young brain when it knows that it must depend upon nothing but its own legs for support in a world of odds of space.

We did not get this feeling when the war broke, because two or three thousand gowns were assembled in public under the sound of the cannon near Compiegne. Even the submarine menace did not break the bond of the succeeding two summers, but it perceptibly weakened after last season, and now we are confronted with a situation in this country that has grown to strength and importance in the last few weeks.

The hand of the government, with its five fingers gripping every part of



they will not go to Paris this year, and the rumor persists that only a very few of the French houses will show gowns.

It may be that under the present conditions created by our government and seconded by the French, the newspapers and the fashion illustrators will become, in the new military term, liaison officers. They will be able to interpret from one general to another speaking different languages.

In the meantime we are all quite eager about the new American output. The first touch of its sanity is shown in the fact that materials suitable for our climate have been chosen for the summer gowns.

Organdie is too well known to be more, than barely mentioned, but the fact that it has appeared for evening gowns is a comfort to many who did not know what to wear when asked to dinner on a hot summer night.

Another sane thing that the designers over here have done which was of necessity is to launch gowns in the materials, whether thin or not, and in the colors, whether vivid or dull, that can be easily purchased in any part of this country.

Each season the yardage in Paris has grown less. Each season the transportation has become more difficult and uncertain. If the American public accepted gowns of a different material and color from the original, then the dressmakers over here would realize a profit on their initial expense, but the French do not always make gowns that can be copied in other fabrics and colors.

Materials We Will Wear.
As we have taffeta, America is introducing gowns of it in slate gray, in black, in dark blue covered with tulle, in pale blue touched, Watteau-like, with a box plait at the back and a group of pink roses at the waist.

Georgette crepe and chiffon are also plentiful, and both fabrics are used in a large number of interesting gowns.

Satin holds its own. Tulle and silk net remain in the best possible taste. Japanese and Chinese crepes, brocades, pongees and silks which seem to be easily obtainable from the East these days, have been worked up by American designers into frocks that exactly suit our temperature.

SELECTING OUR NEW HOSIERY

Correspondent Offers Some Timely Advice as to Care and Selection of Silk Stockings.

Well, one thing is certain, if we "go about with our eyes open," as the old saying goes, "we are bound to learn." This old adage came closely home the other day, writes a correspondent, when I was selecting new hosiery, and, like every one else, looking, not only at the make, but at the price of the stockings, but also voicing a few sentiments regarding the wear, which seems not to be in keeping with the prices.

The saleswoman then told me that if one really wished to get wear out of silk hose, before wearing the hose should be rinsed thoroughly in cold water and that stockings should never be worn two days in succession without being washed in cold water. In fact, she said that silk stockings should never be washed in hot water, because it ruined the silk.

Another bit of advice, was not to buy more stockings than one required for immediate use, because a silk stocking that has lain folded in the drawer for any length of time is bound to rot, and when one puts it on the foot the threads give way.

I am passing this little bit of knowledge along to you, for we are all doing everything possible these days to avoid waste, and if the result is half what the saleswoman said it would be the small amount of labor entailed is well worth the effort.

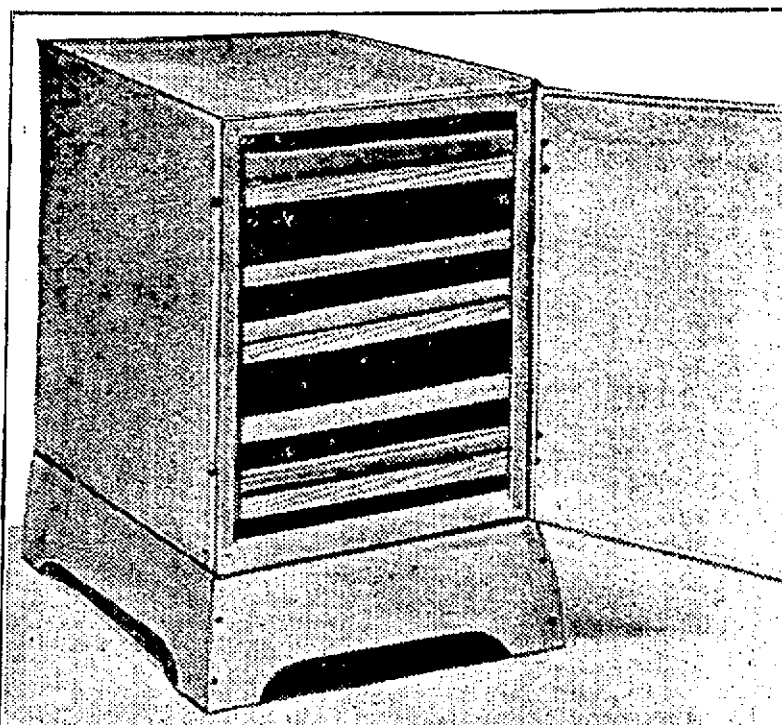
The three favorite styles in hose this year are the perfectly smooth, the stockings and the striped effects, either in dropped stitch or two-tone effect. There are shown today two designs of clocking, one drop stitched, one check, one fancy boot top and one pair of black silk with black lace butterflies.

For the high school girls are cool calico dresses in dark blue. They have dark collars and cuffs and some of them have a small white figure in the material. Sixteen-year-olds will like them because they have such a grown-up air about them.

The Housewife and the War

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)

A STOVE DRIER YOU CAN MAKE



Suitable for Use on Any Kind of a Stove.

TIME TO PREPARE FOR DRYING FOOD

This Method of Conserving Requires No Sugar—Especially Important This Year.

EFFICIENT DRIER IS CHEAP

Currents of Heated Air Pass Over Product as Well as Up Through It, Inducing More Rapid and Uniform Drying.

Special emphasis is placed this year by food conservation specialists on the importance of drying. This method requires no sugar, and as its advantages become better known it is attaining wide popularity. Nearly every product of the soil can be dried and thus preserved for use months and even years later. Bulletins describing tested drying methods will be sent free on application to the United States department of agriculture.

Vegetables and fruits can be dried in an oven, in trays or racks over the kitchen stove, or in a specially constructed drier. There are small driers on the market which give satisfactory results. The small cookstove driers or evaporators are small oven-like structures usually made of galvanized sheet iron, or of wood and galvanized iron. They are of such size that they can be placed on the top of an ordinary gas, wood or coal range or kerosene stove.

A Homemade Drier.
A drier that can be used on a gas, wood or coal range or kerosene stove can be easily and cheaply made. The dimensions of the ones shown in the photograph are: base 24 by 18 inches; height, 30 inches (including the base). The drier can be made smaller if desired.

The base, 6 inches high, is made of galvanized sheet iron. It flares toward the bottom, and has two small openings for ventilation in each of the four sides. On the base rests a box-like frame made of 1 or 1½ inch strips of wood. The two sides are braced with 1½ inch strips which serve as slats on which the trays in the drier rest. These are placed at intervals of 8 inches. The frame is covered with tin or galvanized sheet from which is tacked to the wooden strips of the frame. Thin strips of wood may be used instead of tin or sheet iron. The door is fitted on small hinges and fastened with a thumb latch. It opens wide so that the trays can easily be removed. The bottom in the drier is made of a piece of perforated galvanized sheet iron. Two inches above the bottom is placed a solid sheet of galvanized iron, three inches less in length and width than the bottom. This sheet rests on two wires fastened to the sides of the drier. This prevents the direct heat from coming in contact with the product and serves as a radiator to spread the heat more evenly.

Will Hold Eight Trays.
The first tray is placed 8 inches above the radiator. The trays rest on the cleats 8 inches apart. A drier of the given dimensions will hold eight trays. The frame for the tray is made of 1 inch strips on which is tacked galvanized screen wire, which forms the bottom of the tray. The tray is 21 by 15 inches, making it 8 inches less in depth than the drier. The lowest tray when placed in the drier is pushed to the back, leaving the 8-inch space in front. The next tray is placed even with the front, leaving a 4-inch space in the back. The other trays alternate in the same way. A ventilator opening

is left in the top of the drier through which the moist air may pass away.

Air Current Hastens Drying.
The principle of construction is that currents of heated air pass over the product as well as up through it, gathering the moisture and passing away. The current of air induces a more rapid and uniform drying. The upper trays can be shifted to the lower part of the drier and the lower trays to the upper part as drying proceeds, so as to dry products uniformly throughout.

Cleanliness in Bread Making.
Cleanliness is important in all forms of cooking, but important for several reasons in bread making. Bread almost always contains bacteria, and these are likely to produce in dough substances which spoil the flavor of the bread. Yeast has no flavor which survives the cooking, and the substances which it produces, carbon dioxide and alcohol, are driven off by the heat of the oven. Bacteria, on the other hand, are likely to produce sour or rancid substances which are not removed by baking.

OF INTEREST TO THE HOUSEWIFE

A little sugar in the rinsing water will preserve the fabric of organdie, despite its being laundered.

By pouring the batter for waffles, griddle cakes or gems from a pitcher, the flow will be more uniform.

Make savory fat for gravies, stews and warm-over vegetables by heating with onion, salt, pepper and herbs.

To remove mildew stains soak the article affected in buttermilk overnight and the mildew will readily wash out with the buttermilk.

The time required for cooking vegetables depends on the kind, size and age of the vegetable. You must use your judgment in deciding when they are done, but a time-table may help you.

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Your Cleaning Closet.
A closet, cupboard or wardrobe in the kitchen is the best place for keeping the cleaning utensils. A backboard closet is also a good place. One end of a back porch may be inclosed and used for such a purpose. The closet should have plenty of hooks and racks for utensils and a shelf for cleaning materials.

The housekeeper should choose utensils according to her own needs and according to the requirements of her house. Those suggested below are inexpensive and will help to lighten the work of cleaning:

Bucket with wringer for mopping.
A piece of inch board 35 inches square with rollers makes a convenient platform on which to set the mop bucket, and permits it to be moved easily without lifting.

Wall mop made by tying a bag made of wool or cotton cloth over an ordinary broom.

A broom, with a hook screwed in the end of the handle by which it can be hung up.

A long-handled dustpan.

Several brushes for cleaning purposes.

Cheesecloth, worn silk and flannel for dusters.

Dusters may be made by dipping pieces of cheesecloth in two quarts of warm water to which one-half cupful of kerosene has been added. These cloths should be kept away from the stove or lighted lamp, as they are inflammable.

A blackboard eraser covered with flannel for stove polishing.

An oil floor mop to use on oil or polished floors. Several makes can be found on the market, or one may be made of old stockings or any discarded woollen or flannel material. The material is cut into one-inch strips and sewed across the middle to a foundation of heavy cloth. This is fastened to an old broom handle or used in a clamp mop handle. The mop is dipped into a solution made of one-half cupful melted paraffin and one cupful kerosene, and allowed to dry. To keep it moist, it is rolled tight and kept in a paper bag, away from stove or lamp.

A carpet sweeper or a vacuum cleaner should be used in the daily cleaning of the carpets and rugs. A vacuum cleaner operated by hand or electric power removes practically all dust and dirt from carpets and rugs in a dustless manner.

The duck averages ten dozen eggs in about seven months' laying.

Mop rugs and carpets with warm water and ammonia. You will be surprised how it will revive faded colors and remove spots.

If troubled by mice, sprinkle about the house oil of peppermint, to which they have an aversion, and you will get rid of them.

To remedy the poor draught of a chimney, try opening the windows in the room ten minutes before lighting the fire.

Save all the drippings from roasts, saucers and broiled meats, and the fat from pot roasts and the soup kettle.

Whole milk, skimmed milk and buttermilk all contain a great deal of nourishment and should be used for food.

Most vegetables should be cooked in a small amount of water, because a part of the mineral salts dissolves out into the water, and is lost if the water is thrown away. Cook whole when possible.

HATRED OF HUNS GROWING IN U. S.

BARRING OF GERMAN LANGUAGE
FROM DISTRICT OF COLUM-
BIA SCHOOLS A SIGN.

MAY EXTEND TO COMMERCE

Congressman Shallenberger Tells One
Reason Why the Aviation Service Is
So Attractive to Young Americans—
McCumber's Slap at Cummins.

By ARTHUR W. DUNN.

Washington.—The first legislative action which indicates a growing and intense feeling against Germany and the Germans was shown when the senate inserted a provision in the District of Columbia appropriation bill providing that the German language should not hereafter be taught in the public schools of the national capital.

As time goes on it becomes evident that the Germans are taking a course which will create as strong a hatred of them in the United States as has been created in other countries with which Germany is at war. So far, however, the feeling against Germany has not reached the stage of legislative action to keep her away from any commercial interests after the war is over. But the activity of the U-boats on this side of the Atlantic has created talk in congress which may result in legislation of this kind.

Four senators who had announced their intention of retiring from the senate at the end of their terms last March have for one reason or another been compelled to reconsider their determination. Two of them, Nelson of Minnesota and Warren of Wyoming, are survivors of the Civil war. The death of Senator Borah's colleague induced the Idaho senator to reconsider his determination to quit public life. The political situation in New Mexico and the urgent demand of friends finally compelled Senator Hall of that state to reconsider his determination to leave the senate.

"I had arranged all the affairs for my future life," said Senator Hall, "and had fully determined to quit public life, but conditions have arisen which have made it practically impossible for me to do so." Generally speaking, personal friends of men insist upon their remaining in the senate, but it is always an advantage to the senate when experienced men continue in that body.

The war department has three or four times as many men training and ready to fly as are needed at the present time, on account of the lack of airplanes. Congressman Shallenberger of Nebraska, a member of the military committee, explained why it was that there are so many men anxious for service in the aviation corps. He said it was "because they are attracted to young men." The aviation service at the front is vastly different from that of other men in the army. Infantry and artillery are in the front of battle, in the trench and in the mud, and they have little opportunity to sleep on active service. The aviation and those in charge of the machines are miles in the rear, sometimes out of the sound of the big guns. They have their quarters in which to sleep. It is the most desirable service so far as personal comfort is concerned of any in the army.

But it is not alone the personal comfort; all that is left of romance in war belongs to aviation. Everybody has read enough of what war means either on land or sea under present conditions to know that the romance is taken out of it. The cavalry used to furnish some thrills, and the field artillery as well. Even the infantry at times, by long marches, climbing mountains and swift movements striking the enemy's rear, occasionally did things that furnished a thrill and a story. In these days there is nothing left but service in the air to make war picturesque or romantic. That is one reason why so many young men are attracted to it.

Those senators say something to each other once in a while. McCumber of North Dakota was opposing the resolution to limit debate in the senate, while Cummins of Iowa favored it. "The senator from Iowa," said McCumber, "spoke about two hours to convince the senate that no senator was justified in discussing a subject longer than an hour and a half."

It is rather an interesting fact, also, that a number of the senators who belong to the long-winded class are those who were most earnestly in favor of cutting down the debate.

The ways and means committee of the house is not going to pass the next revenue bill with the criticism that the people interested in taxation have not been afforded a full opportunity to be heard. Not only has the committee granted hearings to all who presented themselves, but it has proceeded without restrictions, particularly with those who represented important interests. A year ago when the revenue bill was passed the ways and means committee rushed matters, while the senate committee on finance gave hearings of a somewhat restricted nature, and many people who were taxed complained bitterly that they did not have an opportunity to show the inequalities of the revenue legislation.

Proverbs Circulate.
Proverbs undoubtedly have a tendency to travel. They are carried from one land to another by emigrants, tourists, missionaries, tradesmen and seamen; but many which are closely similar doubtless owe their origin to no common stock, but to the common experience of mankind.

When They Are Satisfied.
A woman never feels dressed up unless she feels uncomfortable. —Idaho Statesman.

Writer's Cramp.
Writer's cramp is a disease to which those who do much writing are liable toward middle age, and a person afflicted with it has no complete control over the muscles of the thumb, middle and forefinger. The typewriter has proved the best resource of those who suffer from the ailment.

Valuable to Cotton Growers.
A machine has been invented for chopping out young cotton plants, at the same time the crop is being cultivated.

It is also surmised that Chairman Kitchin and a number of house leaders are perfectly willing to give time now in order that the business of the house may be cleared up and so that there may be no interference with the revenue bill when it is brought in for consideration.

Success in the house of representatives is not always followed by success in the senate. In fact, a great deal of prominence in the house of representatives is rather a detriment to a man when transferred to the upper branch of congress, particularly if he continues to be active and assumes a position of leadership. This has been shown in the case of Senator Underwood of Alabama, who was all-powerful in the house, more powerful than the speaker, by reason of his position as chairman of the ways and means committee. When Underwood came to the senate he received his first setback by antagonizing Chairman Simmons of the finance committee on a revenue bill. Not even his prestige as the manager of several revenue bills in the house gave him any particular power in the senate. He was found to be comparatively easy to win out. Underwood's second reverse came when he tried to amend the rules so as to limit debate. The negative vote was not due to the fact that Underwood was a comparatively new man in the senate, but there were a great many older senators, and quite a number who voted with him, who took a great deal of satisfaction in the result.

A rather remarkable occurrence happened in congress a few days ago, which has not attracted general notice. It was a speech by a Southern man, Congressman Poin of North Carolina, in which he extolled and praised the negro race. He alluded to the fact that the negroes of the South had subscribed \$100,000 for Liberty bonds. He referred to the days of the Civil war and said that the negroes then saw the negro "tested as few people have ever been tested in the history of the world."

Congressman Poin then went on to deny that there was any possibility of disloyalty among the negroes and asserted that the German propagandists who had gone among them would fail. "The negro race as a rule have been tested in the history of the world," he said. "As I stand here now I can see all over the South the stanchest cubans of this kindly race. They have their faults, but disloyalty is not among them." He said that from the homes all over the South the young negro men were answering to their country's call. "Here, we are ready."

The United States senate is somewhat scared as to what is going to happen after the coming election. It is not so much a matter of political complexion of the senate as the possibility of the senate as the purveyor of the nation's purse. Of course both political parties would like to have their side win control, but above political control is the personal equation.

Not only is the senate threatened with Henry Ford from Michigan, but it is barely possible that two women senators may appear on the 4th of next March. Of course there is no objection to Henry Ford, save that the senate would much prefer profound statesman, lawyers who could become great diplomats or constitutional exponents. "The senate is composed mostly of lawyers, and it does not now take and never has taken kindly to the business man as a statesman." The senate was really to turn the cold shoulder to Mark Hanna because he was the business man in politics.

As to the other phase of the question, it is quite possible that a number of senators will welcome the women when they come, but take the senate as a whole it is likely that the innovation of women senators is going to cause some consternation.

No one has yet been able to find a method for keeping sentinels in their seats during any kind of a debate. One of the arguments in favor of limiting debate in the senate was that it would make sentinels restless. Senator Sherman of Illinois insisted that no matter what the senate did it could not force sentinels to stay and listen to speeches in which they were not interested. The Illinois senator went into the subject at considerable length, analyzing the methods pursued not only in the congress of the United States, but in the parliament of Great Britain, and proved what every legislator knows, that comparatively few men remain in the chamber to transact the business of congress and parliament.

The critics of large appropriations have not been able to reduce expenditures. The fact is the larger the appropriation bills the quicker they pass. The time was when the sundry civil bill would occupy two or three weeks in the house. Carrying about \$3,000,000, it passed this year in about the same number of days. Congress is certainly doing its duty in the matter of furnishing money for the government. The only appropriation that has been cut down was that for Creole's expense of public information. The house trimmed about \$1,000,000 from Creole's demand, but that makes no difference as Creole can get the money from the presidential emergency fund.

De Soto's Error.
May 24 is the anniversary of the landing of Ferdinand de Soto in Florida in 1539. He thought he was on the path to a fabled fountain, by bathing in which he could regain his lost youth. Instead he found only morasses and impassable swamps.

Tropical Fruits in Venezuela.
All sorts of tropical fruits, such as oranges, limes, bananas, plantains, mangoes, papayas, etc., and all sorts of vegetables are grown in Venezuela in sufficient quantities for local market, where they are very cheap, but none is being exported from this district.

Optimistic Thought.
A good judge will decide according to justice and right in preference to strict law.

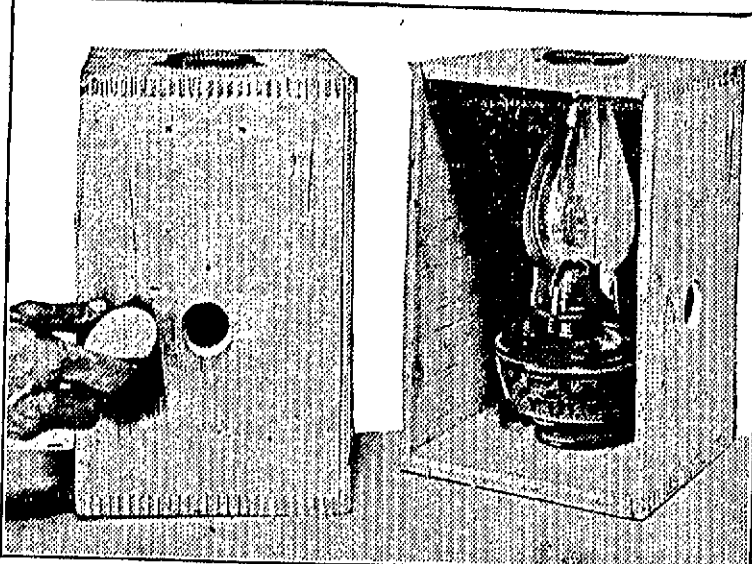
Learn to Do Without.
One of the arts of life is to learn how to do without. Few of us have everything we consider desirable and if we grumble at every little deprivation we make ourselves miserable and our associates uncomfortable. To learn to do without and yet be cheerful and happy, goes far toward making life a success.

Blames It on Teeth.
According to a Paris physician, premature baldness is due to some trouble with the teeth.

A Bird in the Hand

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)

A HOMEMADE EGG TESTER



Left: Exterior of Box—Egg Held Over Box With Large End Up. Right: Interior of Box—Have Flame Directly Opposite Hole in Box.

CANDLE EGGS TO TELL CONDITION

Appearance of Egg Shell Not Reliable Indication of Quality of Contents.

EQUIPMENT IS EASILY MADE

Ordinary Hand Lamp, Lantern, Incandescent Bulb or Flashlight May Be Used—Necessary That Work Be Done in Dark Room.

The poultry raiser with a small flock as well as the commercial raiser needs to make sure that the eggs used at home or marketed are in best condition. Candles will show that. It is reliable and can be done easily. Equipment can be improvised at home.

The shell of the new laid egg has a soft "bloom" which is a valuable sign of perfect freshness. This bloom is destroyed by touch, and in any case disappears after a few days' exposure to the air. After that the appearance of the shell is not a reliable indication of the condition of the contents. By holding an egg between the eye and a strong light in such a manner that the rays of light come to the eye through the egg the condition of the contents can be seen. This method of examining the eggs is called "candling."

Work in Dark Room.

Candling eggs is done in a dark room, using a light inclosed in a cage having opposite the light a hole of appropriate size and shape at which the egg is held for examination. An ordinary hand lamp, a lantern, an incandescent bulb, or a flashlight may be used. Any box large enough to hold the lamp, set on end, can be used for a cage. Besides the hole in the side opposite the light there should be a hole in the top end (see illustration); otherwise the heat over the light would fire the box. A tester chimney such as is used on a lamp for testing eggs in incubation may be used for candling. Have the light on a table or shelf as may be convenient. Place the eggs to be candled at one side; at the other have separate receptacles for good and bad eggs. Take the eggs one by one and hold, large end up, close to the light.

Appearance of Eggs in Candling.
A perfectly good, fresh egg shows "full" and "clear" before the light; there is almost no air cell at the large end, and the yolk outline is only faintly discernible.

A fixed air cell of 1/4 to 3/16 inch in depth indicates a fresh egg as eggs run in general receipts. A larger air cell with a mobile lower line indicates, according to size and fluctuation, a stale egg, or one becoming weak and watery.

Spots Are Blood Clots.
Very small spots in an egg are usually blood clots. Large spots, rings, and shadows are due to heat and germination, and indicate decomposition in the first stages. An egg that is opaque except for a large fixed air cell contains a chick dead at an advanced stage of incubation. An opaque egg with large air cell having a mobile lower line is in an advanced stage of fluid decomposition. Eggs showing slight spots or rings can often be utilized by breaking them and separating.

FOLLOW NATURE'S PLAN

To obtain eggs it is necessary to have healthy, vigorous stock properly fed.

Nature provides—	Scientific Classification—	Poultry feed—
Worms and bugs.....	Nitrogenous material or protein.....	Eggs, meat (green cut bone or meat), corn, or other cereals.
Seeds.....	Non-nitrogenous.....	Grain, corn, barley, oats, etc.
Greens.....	Succulents.....	Letting, cabbage, kale, mangels, alfalfa, clover, sprouted oats, etc.
Grit.....	Mineral matter.....	Grit and oyster shell.
Water.....	Water.....	Water.

POULTRY NOTES

The hen that fattens easily usually is not a good layer.

Incubators are used for hatching duck eggs on duck farms.

Early hatched chicks, if well raised, are more profitable than late ones for every practical purpose.

Cabbages, mangels, potatoes, sprouted oats, etc., make excellent green feed.

When taking eggs to market they should be protected from the sun's rays.

Free use of kerosene on the roosts and in the cracks will exterminate mites.

Mites usually work on the fowls during the night.

Poultry are mighty scavengers of waste food materials on the farm.

In an egg of 1,000 grains 600 belong to the white, 800 to the yolk and 100 to the shell.

The eggs of the White Leghorn, Black Minorca and Houdan are of about the same weight as those of the Light Brahma.

Forty dressed ducklings are packed in a barrel for shipment.

The shell of an egg contains about fifty grains of salt of lime.

From thirty-five to forty ducks and drakes are allowed in a pen.

Market white-shelled and brown-shelled eggs in separate packages.

Ducklings are marketed at five pounds weight, which they attain in ten weeks.

'Made in U. S. A.' Label in Gowns

THE "MADE IN U. S. A." LABEL.

Once upon a time every woman shrugged her shoulders at an American label and asked for something French. To give her what she wanted, deception of the meanest kind was practiced. A French label was slipped into the gown of an American designer, and often the designer stood by and saw the gown over which she had labored for weeks sold as a product "just from Paris."

But there is an immense light on, started and vigorously urged for honesty, pride and direct purpose in the launching of new American fashions as American products. The public must be trained to give consideration to the new project, and a propaganda is to be spread throughout the continent that urges such consideration from every woman who buys a piece of feminine apparel.

There is no need to say contemptuous, say decent women. Equally, there is no need to say we can do without Paris. But the new situation is a healthy one and it must be encouraged.

New York.—There is no getting away from the Paris situation in its cause and effect upon clothes, asserts a prominent authority.

The nation, like others, has leaned upon that one city of the universe for its inspiration, guidance and material and artistic help in the making, selling and exploiting of women's apparel.

To have the bond, weakened that connects us with Paris is to have the feeling that a child has when its mother turns its back and tells it to walk alone to the nearest chair. There is in the minds of the buyers, we imagine, something of the panic that must come to the young brain when it knows that it must depend upon nothing but its own legs for support in a wide oasis of space.

We did not get this feeling when the war broke, because two or three thousand gowns were assembled in vaults under the sound of the cannon roaring complete. Even the submergence of the French navy did not break the bond for the succeeding two summers, but perceptibly weakened after just season and now we are confronted with a situation in this country that has grown to strength and importance in the last few weeks.

The hand of the government, with its five fingers gripping every part of

one piece of pearl-gray jersey, with its toga effect on one shoulder of slate-gray velvet. The belt is gray suede with silver buckle.

they will not go to Paris this year, and the rumor persists that only a very few of the French houses will show gowns.

Hundreds of New Fashions.
It may be that under the present conditions created by our government and seconded by the French, the newspapers and the fashion illustrators will become, in the new military term, liaison officers. They will be able to interpret from one general to another speaking different languages.

In the meantime we are all quite eager about the new American output. The first touch of its sanity is shown in the fact that materials suitable for our climate have been chosen for the summer gowns.

Organdie is too well known to be more, than barely mentioned, but the fact that it has appeared for evening gowns is a comfort to many who did not know what to wear when asked to dinner on a hot summer night.

Another sane thing that the designers over here have done which was of necessity is to launch gowns in the materials, whether thin or not, and in the colors, whether vivid or dull, that can be easily purchased in any part of this country.

Each season the wardrobe in Paris has grown less. Each season the transportation has become more difficult and uncertain. If the American public accepts gowns of a different material and color from the original, then the dressmakers over here would realize a profit on their initial expense, but the French do not always make gowns that can be copied in other fabrics and colors.

Materials We Will Wear.
As we have taffeta, America is introducing gowns of it in slate gray, in black, in dark blue covered with tulle, in pale blue touched, Watteau-like, with a box plait at the back and a group of pink roses at the waist.

Georgette crepe and chiffon are also plentiful, and both fabrics are used in a large number of interesting gowns.

Satin holds its own. Tulle and silk net remain in the best possible taste. Japanese and Chinese crepes, brocades, pongees and silks, which seem to be easily obtainable from the East these days, have been worked up by American designers into frocks that exactly suit our temperature.

Sport coats of shantung and the thick, fine weaves of Chinese pongee, have been quickly offered by our designers to substitute sweaters, set-in sleeveless jackets and velvet, pocketed coats. These are lined with oil crepe sometimes and are worn over plain or striped skirts.

Cleaning Furniture Covers.
When furniture covering of chintz, cretonne, or tapestry, needs cleaning and cannot be removed from the furniture the safest way is to use dry bran rubbed well into the surface with a flannel.

SELECTING OUR NEW HOSIERY
Correspondent Offers Some Timely Advice as to Care and Selection of Silk Stockings.

Well, one thing is certain, if we "go about with our eyes open," as the old saying goes, "we are bound to learn." This old adage came closely home the other day, writes a correspondent, when I was selecting new hosiery, and, like every one else, kicking, not only at the skyrocket prices asked for stockings, but also voicing a few sentiments regarding the wear, which seems not to be in keeping with the price.

The saleswoman then told me that if one really wished to get wear out of silk hose, before wearing the hose should be rinsed thoroughly in cold water and that stockings should never be worn two days in succession without being washed in cold water. In fact, she said that silk stockings should never be washed in hot water, because it ruined the silk.

Another bit of advice, was not to buy more stockings than one required

for immediate use, because a silk stocking that has lain folded in the drawer for any length of time is bound to rot, and when one puts it on the foot the threads give way.

I am passing this little bit of knowledge along to you, for we are all doing everything possible these days to avoid waste and if the result is half what the saleswoman said it would be the small amount of labor entailed is well worth the effort.

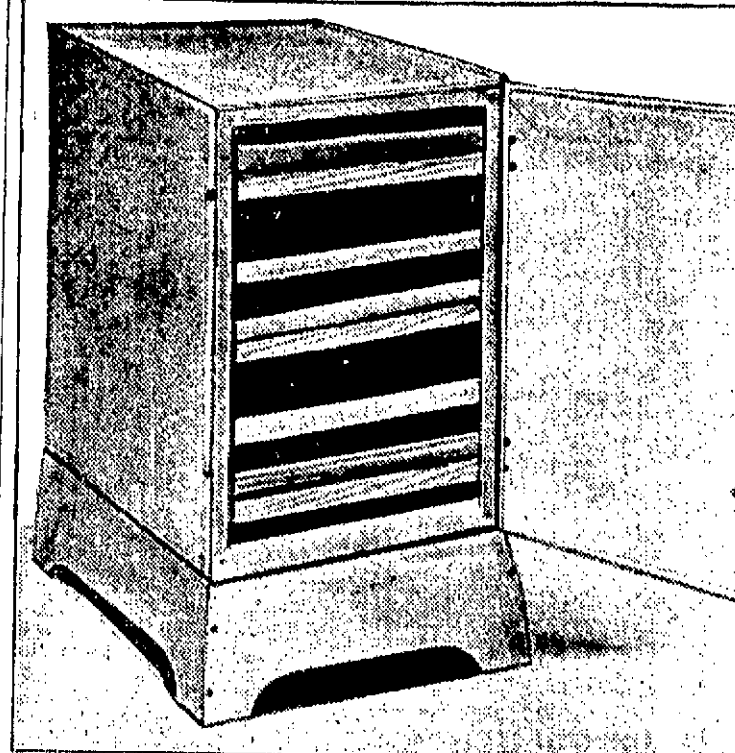
The three favorite styles in hose this year are the perfectly plain clocked stockings and the striped effect, either in dropped stitch or 2, two-to-one effect. There are shown today two designs of clocking, one drop stitched, one check, one fancy boot top and one pair of silk black with black lace boot-toppers.

For School Girls.
For the high school girl are cool calico collars and cuffs and some of them have a small white figure in the material. Sixteen-year-olds will like them because they have such a grown-up air about them.

The Housewife and the War

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)

A STOVE DRIER YOU CAN MAKE



Suitable for Use on Any Kind of a Stove.

TIME TO PREPARE FOR DRYING FOOD

This Method of Conserving Requires No Sugar—Especially Important This Year.

EFFICIENT DRIER IS CHEAP

Currents of Heated Air Pass Over Product as Well as Up Through It, Inducing More Rapid and Uniform Drying.

Special emphasis is placed this year by food conservation specialists on the importance of drying. This method requires no sugar, and as its advantages become better known is attaining wide popularity. Nearly every product of the soil can be dried and thus preserved for use months and even years later. United States describing tested drying methods will be sent free on application to the United States department of agriculture.

Vegetables and fruits can be dried in an oven, in trays or racks over the kitchen stove, or in a specially constructed drier. There are small driers on the market which give satisfactory results. The small cookstove driers or evaporators are small ovenlike structures usually made of galvanized sheet iron, or of wood and galvanized iron. They are of such size that they can be placed on the top of an ordinary gas, wood or coal range or kerosene stove.

A Homemade Drier.

A drier that can be used on a gas, wood or coal range or kerosene stove can be easily and cheaply made. The dimensions of the ones shown in the photograph are: base 24 by 30 inches; height, 30 inches (including the base). The drier can be made smaller if desired.

The base, 6 inches high, is made of galvanized sheet iron. It flares toward the bottom, and has two small openings for ventilation in each of the four sides. On the base rests a box-like frame made of 1 or 1 1/4-inch strips of wood. The two sides are braced with 1/4-inch strips which serve as cleats on which the trays in the drier rest. These are placed at intervals of 8 inches. The frame is covered with tin or galvanized sheet iron which is tacked to the wooden strips of the frame. Thin strips of wood may be used instead of tin or sheet iron. The door is fitted on small hinges and fastened with a thumb latch. It opens wide so that the trays can easily be removed. The bottom in the drier is made of a piece of perforated galvanized sheet iron. Two inches above the bottom is placed a solid sheet of galvanized iron, three inches less in length and width than the bottom. This sheet rests on two wires fastened to the sides of the drier. This prevents the direct heat from coming in contact with the product and serves as a radiator to spread the heat more evenly.

Will Hold Eight Trays.
The first tray is placed 8 inches above the radiator. The trays rest on the cleats 8 inches apart. A drier of the given dimensions will hold eight trays. The frame for the tray is made of 1-inch strips on which is tacked galvanized screen wire, which forms the bottom of the tray. The tray is 21 by 15 inches, making it 8 inches less in depth than the drier. The lowest tray when placed in the drier is pushed to the back, leaving the 8-inch space in front. The next tray is placed even with the front, leaving a 8-inch space in the back. The other trays alternate in the same way. A ventilator opening

is left in the top of the drier through which the moist air may pass away. Air Current Hastens Drying. The principle of construction is that currents of heated air pass over the product as well as up through it, gathering the moisture and passing away. The current of air induces a more rapid and uniform drying. The upper trays can be shifted to the lower part of the drier and the lower trays to the upper part as drying proceeds, so as to dry products uniformly throughout.

Cleanliness in Bread Making.
Cleanliness is important in all forms of cooking, but important for several reasons in bread making. Bread almost always contains bacteria, and these are likely to produce in dough substances which spoil the flavor of the bread. Yeast has no flavor which survives the cooking, and the substances which it produces, carbon dioxide and alcohol, are driven off by the heat of the oven. Bacteria, on the other hand, are likely to produce sour or rancid substances which are not removed by baking.

Your Cleaning Closet.
A closet, cupboard or wardrobe in the kitchen is the best place for keeping the cleaning utensils. A backboard closet is also a good place. One end of a back porch may be inclosed and used for such a purpose. The closet should have plenty of hooks and racks for mops and a shelf for cleaning materials.

The housekeeper should choose utensils according to her own needs and according to the requirements of her house. These suggested below are inexpensive and will help to lighten the work of cleaning:

Bucket with wringer for mopping.
A piece of inch board 15 inches square with rollers makes a convenient platform on which to set the mop bucket, and permits it to be moved easily without lifting.

Wall mop made by tying a bag made of wool or cotton cloth over an ordinary broom.

A broom, with a hook screwed in the end of the handle by which it can be hung up.

A long-handled dustpan.

Several brushes for cleaning purposes.

Cheesecloth, worn silk and flannel for dusting.

Dusters may be made by dipping pieces of cheesecloth in two quarts of warm water to which one-half cupful of kerosene has been added. These cloths should be kept away from the stove or lighted lamp, as they are inflammable.

A blackboard eraser covered with flannel for stove polishing.

An old floor mop can be used on oiled or polished floors. Several mops can be found on the market, or one may be made of old stockings or any discarded woolen or flannel material. The material is cut into one-inch strips and sewed across the middle to a foundation of heavy cloth. This is fastened to an old broom handle or used in a clamp mop handle. The mop is dipped into a solution made of one-half cupful melted paraffin and one cupful kerosene, and allowed to dry. To keep it moist, it is rolled tight and kept in a paper bag, away from stove or lamp.

A carpet sweeper or a vacuum cleaner should be used in the daily cleaning of the carpets and rugs. A vacuum cleaner operated by hand or electric power removes practically all the dust and dirt from carpets and rugs in a dustless manner.

The duck averages ten dozen eggs in about seven months' laying.

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The duck averages ten dozen eggs in about seven months' laying.

Mop rugs and carpets with warm water and ammonia. You will be surprised how it will revive faded colors and remove spots.

If troubled by mice, sprinkle about the house oil of peppermint, to which they have an aversion, and you will get rid of them.

To remedy the poor draught of a chimney, try opening the windows in the room ten minutes before lighting the fire.

Save all the drippings from roasts, sausage and broiled meats, and the fat from pot roasts and the soup kettle.

Whole milk, skimmed milk and buttermilk all contain a great deal of nourishment and should be used for food.

Most vegetables should be cooked in a small amount of water, because a part of the mineral salts dissolves out into the water, and is lost if the water is thrown away. Cook whole when possible.

Uttor Cruelly
"The prima donna's going to quit!"
exclaimed the music director.
"I know it," replied the manager,
"but she demands more money."
and I told her I'd give it if she'd use
the difference to take singing les-
sons."

Exponential Docet
First Bach—Let's ask Peck. He's
married and will be able to speak
from experience.
Second Bach—On the contrary, he'll
keep his mouth shut from experience.

WANT COLUMN

FOR SALE—Residence property at
860 Wylie St. Mrs. E. C. Smith.

FOR SALE—Bik bargain in six
horse power gasoline engine, in
first class shape. Just the thing for
a farm and the best bargain ever of-
fered. Call on Ed. Garber at Hotel
Hawthorne, Grand Rapids, Wis., west
side.

USED LUMBER FOR SALE—
About 20,000 board feet of dimen-
sion, ship lap and frame for barn 40
ft. by 100 ft. Call or write to Wood
Construction Co., office phone 613. E. 12.

FOR RENT—Lower flat one block
from main street. E. T. McCarthy.

FOR SALE—Two fresh cows with
calves. R. A. Potter, R. D. 1,
city.

FOR RENT—Seven room house on
Wiley street. Atty. D. D. Conway.

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR STOCK
—1917 model, 6 cylinder car in
first class shape. Newly overhauled
and repainted. Inquire at Ebbe's
garage.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Because some-
one called for service, an up to
date 240 acre farm with \$3000 worth
of buildings on it. 160 acres cul-
tivated, guaranteed \$4,000 worth of
crops. 80 acre hayland, price \$14,000
—Owner R. C. C. Vohrs, Nekosau,
Wis.

ANTED—Second girl. Apply Mrs.
J. P. Witter.

ANTED—10 girls, Rodds Lumber
Company & Vender Co., Marshfield,
Wis.

LAST—A top holder for an automob-
ile. Finder will receive reward by
returning to the Tribune office. E. 12.

OUTRICK TAKEN FOR REED—
degrees Ryo \$2, early date \$1.25,
exclusive date per bushel f. o. b.
Nekosau. Oats gets ripe before
rice. If grown in time, both good yield-
ers. R. C. C. Vohrs, Nekosau, Wis.

FOR SALE—House, office building
and a Ford car, reasonable, 561
Ruecarant street. Inquire of Fred
Zwickler.

FOR SALE—Bargain if taken at
once, coffee grinder, refrigerator,
show cases, oil tank and pump, coun-
ters and all fixtures in the Nash Gro-
cery Co's. store. C. M. Nash,
Manager.

FOR SALE—One black gelding 11
years old or will trade for a cow.
P. H. Lukes, Vesper, R. 1.

SPECIAL FOR SALE—Pine road-
ster, good 72x135 foot in front car
body, good shade trees on street car
entrances, fine garden site in rear
on alley. Price \$636. Cash for
quick sale. This value cannot be
duplicated in city. See or call Mrs.
Geo. Houston.

FOR SALE—One Ford five passenger
touring car, also one Ford roadster
with delivery box, both cars in good
condition. These cars must be sold
at once so any reasonable offer takes
them. Ragan Auto Sales.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—120 acres
of improved farm with or without
stock and machinery. Inquire at
this office. Frank Gallagher R. 6.

FOR SALE—198 acres of as good
land as can be found in Juneau
county. Will consider trade for
property. And, Karsboom.

MACHINISTS
HELP WIN THE WAR

We need Operators for Lathes-
Planers-Boring Mills-Milling Ma-
chines, also Toolmakers.

Come to Erie—A cool place to live—
A cool shop to work in with

GOOD PAY—

STEADY WORK

During and After the War

Write or Call

GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.

ERIE PENN.

"Opportunity Headquarters"

If on Government Work do not
Leave.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CITY SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS FOR THE CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS, STATE OF WISCONSIN, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918

SCHOOL CENSUS JUNE 30, 1918

7 yrs. and less than 14	14 years and less than 18	4 years and less than 20	boys	girls	Total
Boys 589	Boys 145	Boys 142	274	1225	2499
Girls 517	Girls 142	Girls 1225			

GENERAL STATISTICS

KINDERGARTEN AND ELEMENTARY GRADES			
	Elementary	High	
	Grade	School	To

4. No. pupils leaving before end of the school year on account of—
(a) Obtaining labor permits 0 105 5 5
(b) Other causes 28 0 49 182
5. No. non-resident pupils enrolled 0 13 99 112

KINDERGARTEN AND ELEMENTARY GRADES

Kindergarten	Elementary	High School	Total
6. No. days attendance by all pupils	122,002	62,719	224,721
7. No. days schools were in session	177 plus 3 holidays	177 plus 3 holidays	
8. Average daily attendance	915.3	345.3	1260.6
9. No. pupils attending 160 days and over	647	315	962
10. No. pupils not attending 160 days	444	100	544
11. No. class rooms	35	27	62
12. Seating capacity	1600	481	2081
13. Total seating capacity possible to provide	1800	500	2300
14. No. assembly rooms	2	1	3
15. No. gymnasiums—One			
16. No. librarians and assistants—None			
17. No. school physicians—One medical inspector who is also health officer.			
18. No. school nurses—None			
19. No. transient officers—Chief of police.			
20. No. buildings for H. S. Only—None			
21. No. buildings for grades only—Six			
22. No. buildings for H. S. and grades—Two			
23. Total buildings—Nine (one not used)			
24. No. kindergartens—Four			
25. No. ungraded classes—None so called			
26. No. children 7 years old and less than 14 residing in the city and more than two miles from the school—3			
27. No. of these children who attended any school—3			
28. Assessed valuation of city school district—\$6,351,075.00			
29. No. of teachers attending summer session in 1917 six weeks or more—6			
30. No. of elementary teachers working in grades 1-4—18; in grades 4-8—12; partly in each; 3; in ungraded classes—none; total elementary teachers—33			

PAROCHIAL SCHOOL STATISTICS

Kindergarten	Elementary	High School	Total
31. No. pupils enrolled in this report	4		4
32. No. not included—0; Total No. in city			4
33. No. teachers in this report	1		1
34. No. 4 years and less than 20 enrolled	581		581
35. No. of these also enrolled in public school some time during the year	465		465
36. No. 7 years and less than 14 enrolled	465		465

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918

Expenses of General Control	Total	Salaries	Other Objects
1. Board of Education and the secretary's office	\$955.02	\$773.97	\$181.05
2. School census	75.67	70.00	5.67
3. Finance officers and accounts	29.60		29.60
4. Legal services	None		
5. Operation and maintenance of office building—Included in High School.			
6. Officers' salaries of building and supplies	2,470.00	2,470.00	
7. Salary of the superintendent and his family	2,470.00		
8. Expenses of office of superintendent of schools	164.04		164.04
9. Enforcement of compulsory education and truancy laws	9.00		9.00
10. Other expenses of general control	157.07		157.07

Expenses of Instruction	Total	Salaries	Other Objects
11. Total	\$3,860.40	\$3,313.97	\$546.43
12. Salaries of supervisors of grades or of subjects	\$4,278.35	\$2,080.48	\$2,197.87
13. Other expenses of supervision	None		
14. Salaries of principals and their clerks	\$3,652.11	3,581.74	1,770.37
15. Other expenses of principals	None		
16. Salaries of men teachers	3,322.77	173.94	3,148.83
17. Salaries of women teachers	23,001.02	16,314.86	9,746.16
18. Textbooks	None		
19. Stationery and supplies used in instruction	678.39	258.80	419.59
20. Materials used in manual training and domestic science	1,055.18	152.41	902.77
21. Other expenses of instruction	57.13	18.00	39.13

Expenses of operation of school plant	Total	Salaries	Other Objects
22. Total	\$40,804.95	\$22,580.23	\$18,224.72
23. Wages of janitors and other employees	\$6,628.31	\$4,612.21	\$2,116.10
24. Fuel	\$2,115.64	\$4,538.98	3,676.68
25. Water	395.62	258.65	141.87
26. Light and power	1,049.68	541.01	508.67
27. Janitor's supplies	725.50	470.84	254.66
28. Other expenses of operation of school plant	282.25	159.83	122.42

Expenses of Maintenance of School Plant	Total	Salaries	Other Objects
29. Total	\$17,208.40	\$10,476.52	\$6,821.88
30. Repair of buildings and upkeep of grounds	\$3,467.44	\$1,916.36	\$1,551.08
31. Repair and replacement of equipment	143.71	25.45	118.26
32. Insurance	1,928.37	708.45	1,219.92
33. Other expenses of maintenance of school plant	55.19	20.00	35.19

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

Salaries of librarians and assistants	Total	Salaries	Other Objects
35. Salaries of librarians and assistants	None		\$354.04
36. Library books	None		None
37. Other expenses of libraries	None		None
38. Salaries of physicians and nurses	None		None
39. Other expenses of promotion of health	None		2.69
40. Transportation of pupils	None		125.00
41. Payments to other districts	None		370.77
42. Teachers' pension and retirement fund	None		970.77
43. Rent	None		3,009.71
44. Other miscellaneous expenses	None		319.16

OUTLAYS	Total	Salaries	Other Objects
45. Land	None		None
46. New buildings	None		\$2,064.69
47. Alteration of old buildings	None		None
48. Equipment of new buildings and grounds	None		1,595.18
49. Equipment of old buildings, exclusive of replacements	None		None
50. Redemption of bonds	None		None
51. Redemption of short-term loans	None		40,039.81
52. Payments of warrants and orders of preceding years	None		None
53. Payments of sinking funds	None		3,009.71
54. Payments of interest	None		8,324.44
55. Miscellaneous payments	None		55,024.83
56. Total	None		\$123,764.89

REVENUE RECEIPTS

State fund appropriation	Total	Salaries	Other Objects
62. State fund appropriation	\$7,802.63		\$7,802.63
63. State fund appropriation	1,147.85		1,147.85
64. Taxes levied by county supervisors	7,041.65		7,041.65
65. City school taxes	56,000.00		56,000.00
66. Free high school aid	361.88		361.88
67. State aid for manual training	220.55		220.55
68. State aid for domestic science	None		None
69. State aid for agriculture	None		None
70. State aid for deaf and blind	None		None
71. State aid for Commercial Course	None		None
72. State aid for Teachers Training Course	None		None
73. Tuition received: Grades, \$121.17; High School, \$2,625.50; total	2,746.67		2,746.67
Total	\$78,960.30		\$78,960.30

NON-REVENUE RECEIPTS

Loans	Total	Salaries	Other Objects
79. Loans	None		None
80. Sale of bonds	None		None
81. Warrants issued and unpaid	\$34,752.29		\$34,752.29
82. Sales of real property and proceeds from insurance adjustments	None		None
83. Sales of equipment and supplies	64.54		64.54
84. Refund of payments	1.76		1.76
85. Other non-revenue receipts	9,514.18		9,514.18

Total line 79 to 85	Total	Salaries	Other Objects
87. Total lines 62, 73, 86	\$44,332.75		\$44,332.75
88. Less lines 58	\$126,095.68		\$126,095.68
89. Balance on hand June 30, 1918	\$123,754.89		\$123,754.89
90. Balance on hand June 30, 1917	\$2,340.79		\$2,340.79
Total	\$126,095.68		\$126,095.68

ANALYSIS OF TEACHING FORCE EMPLOYED ON THE LAST DAY OF SCHOOL

Kindergarten	Men	Women	Total
Kindergarten	4	4	8
Elementary Grades	0	24	24
High School	2	11	13
Teachers of Special Subjects	2	5	7
Principals	1	5	6
Supervisors	0	0	0
Assistant Superintendents	0	0	0
Superintendents	1	0	1
Total	8	50	58

CONTINUOUS SERVICE AND EXPERIENCE OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED

1 yr. or less	2 yrs.	3 yrs.	4 yrs.	5 yrs.	6 to 10 yrs.	Over 10 yrs.	Total
No. having taught in the city continuously for	14	13	9	4	9	5	58
No. having a total teaching experience of	6	9	4	6	5	16	58

CERTIFICATES HELD BY TEACHERS EMPLOYED

State Certificates	Total	Salaries	Other Objects
On examination	0		0
Normal School	37		37
University or College	15		15
Special	2		2
First Grade	4		4
Second Grade	0		0
Third Grade	0		0
Total	58		58

GENERAL STATISTICS—High School

Male	Female	Total
1. No. of teachers employed, including principal	4	4
2. Total number of pupils enrolled	210	208
3. Pupils leaving during year for other public high schools	0	3

4. Net enrollment excluding those leaving for other schools

210	205	415
5. Number of pupils enrolled not over 20 years old	210	205
6. Number of pupils enrolled over 20 years of age	0	0
7. Number enrolled (a) Freshman year	76	70
(b) Sophomore year	56	55
(c) Junior year	38	42
(d) Senior year	40	36
(e) Total enrolled	210	205

8. Total length of school in days including holidays	180
9. Number of days school was actually in session (excluding holidays)	177
10. Total days attendance	62,719
11. Average daily attendance	354.3

12. Total number entering a high school for first time:	
(a) from local city elementary grades	53
(b) from elementary grades of other cities	5
(c) from state graded schools	15
(d) from rural schools not state graded	21
(e) from private or parochial schools	75

13. Graduates, 1917-1918: Boys, 40; Girls, 35; Total	75
14. Graduates since organization of school:	
Boys, 332; Girls, 423; Total	817

15. Number of non-residents: Boys, 51; Girls, 48; Total	99
16. Rate of tuition for non-residents, per week	\$1.00
17. Entire amount of tuition for non-residents for year 1917-1918	\$3,040.00
18. Net enrollment in grades 1-8	58
19. Number of graduates from 8th grade 1916-1917	68
20. Number of graduates from 8th grade 1917-1918	30
21. Number of teachers giving full time to work in grades 1-8	One
22. Number of gymnasiums	One
23. Assessed valuation of high school district	\$6,351,075.00
24. Cost of janitor service for 1917-1918	\$2,701.05
25. Total cost of maintaining high school	\$2,701.05
26. Total cost of school maintenance including grade expenses	\$3,698.06

LOCAL ITEMS

Miss Mary Trudell of Sigel spent Wednesday in the city.

Miss Lydia Plake of Merrill is visiting here this week.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. John Margeson, July 13th.

Dean Brundage spent Friday and Saturday in Chicago.

Miss Anna Schultz is in Chicago attending summer school.

William Goggin has accepted a position in the Port Edwards mill.

L. E. Nash and family have gone to Trout Lake to spend a week fishing.

Mrs. Augusta Waldo of Edgerton is visiting friends and relatives in this city.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Al Bruderie at Sheboygan on July 14th.

Louis M. Blonker of Blonker was a business visitor in the city on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Eborhard have gone to Gary, Ind., to make their future home.

Miss Beulah Cleveland visited with friends in Marshfield; several days this week.

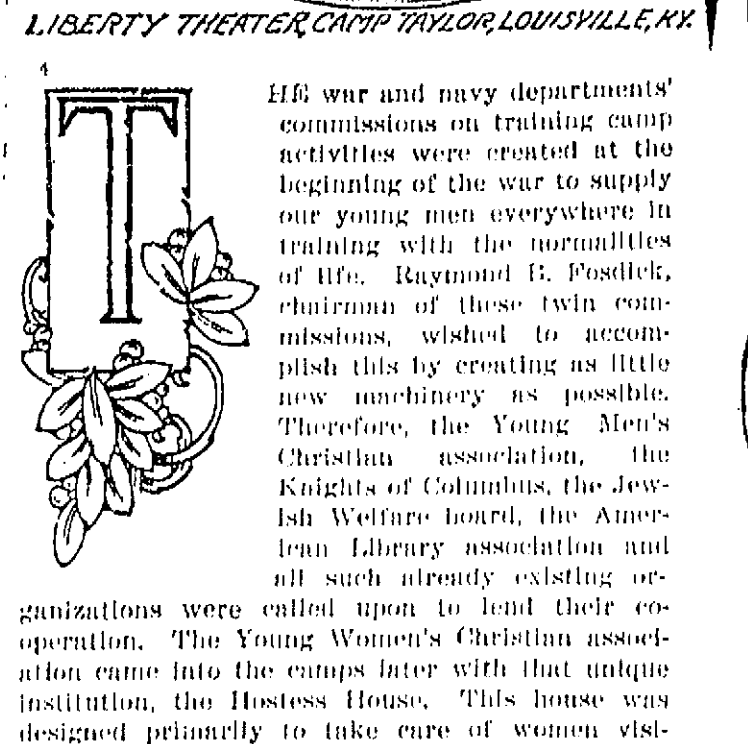
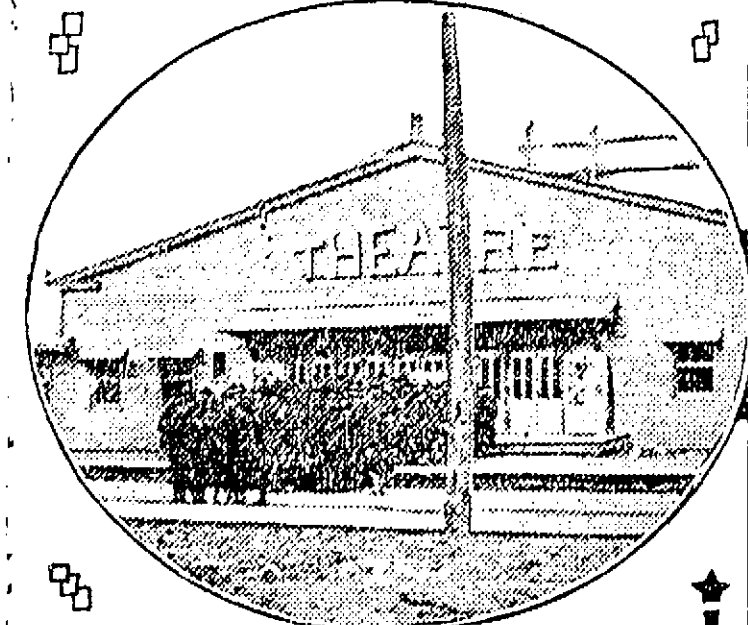
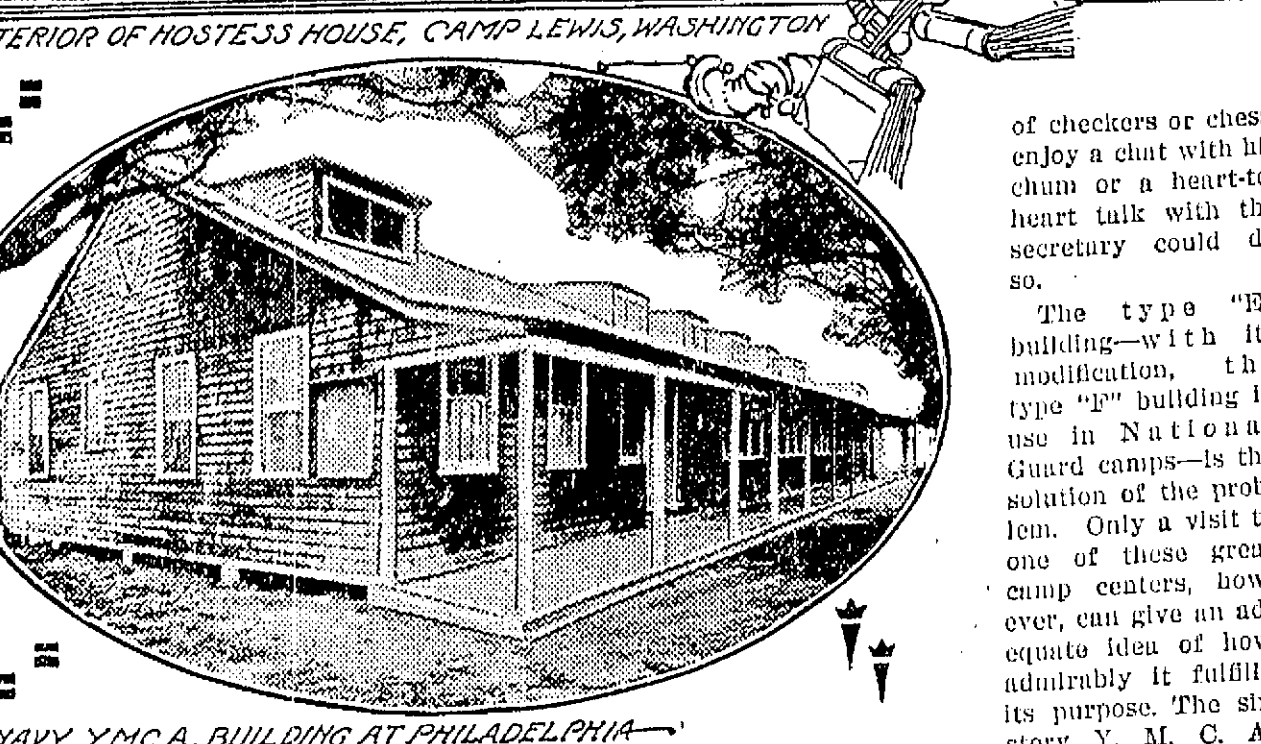
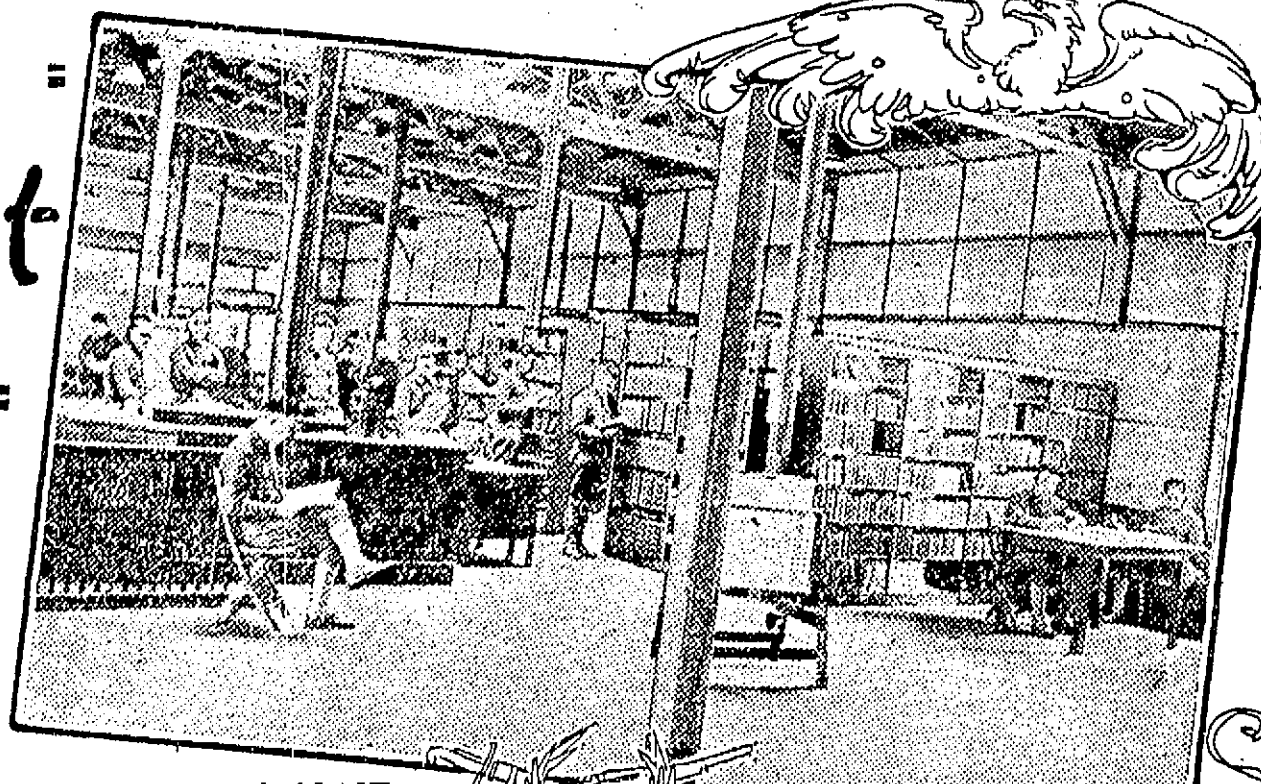
Miss Clara Dahlke has returned from a visit with her sister, Mrs. G. Kaye at Green Bay.

R. R. Williams, city attorney of Marshfield, is a business visitor in the city on Tuesday.

Rev. Mellicke went to Battle Creek, Mich. on Friday, called there by the illness of his

Comfort and Entertainment for Soldiers

Theaters, Libraries, Hostess Houses and Club Rooms Meet Need of Men in Camp



The war and navy departments' commissions on training camp activities were created at the beginning of the war to supply our young men everywhere in training with the normalities of life. Raymond E. Fosdick, chairman of these two commissions, wished to accomplish this by creating as little new machinery as possible. Therefore, the Young Men's Christian association, the Knights of Columbus, the Jewish Welfare board, the American Library association, and all such already existing organizations were called upon to lend their cooperation. The Young Women's Christian association came into the camps later with that unique institution, the Hostess House. This house was designed primarily to take care of women visitors to the camps and furnish a place of meeting between them and the men.

The commissions were determined to cover the whole ground in furnishing amusement, recreation and educational facilities for the soldiers and sailors. Wherever there seemed to be a gap that no existing agency was particularly prepared to fill the commission supplied the need direct, meeting the problem of a place to go to and be entertained in the evenings. The post exchange, or soldier's convenience stores, were similarly started in the 46 National army camps, and furnish a place where the men may spend their money. Everything is on sale there from a shoe shine to a pink valentine and from an ice cream soda to a song book of the kind that the men use when they gather together by the thousands for mass singing.

Club life in the camps is furnished through the Y. M. C. A. and the K. of C., and in a few camps the Jewish Welfare buildings. Men may read, write, talk and smoke, listen to music and write letters home in these buildings. Also, in the auditorium of each building, entertainment of all sorts or held. Camp talent shows, athletic events and limited entertainment programs all take place here, in addition to each given in the larger Y. M. C. A. auditorium in each camp, and in the Liberty theaters. The Hostess House furnishes the home life of the camp and has come to be popular with the men in the evenings all during the week. With the library to furnish him with plenty of good reading matter, and a quiet place to read in, with the post exchange playing the role of country store or corner drug store not only in supplying his needs, but in furnishing a place to meet his friends and swap stories, the men's needs are pretty thoroughly taken care of.

Thirty-six library buildings have already been completed in the military camps of the country, and others are under way. These buildings are made possible by a \$20,000 grant from the Carnegie corporation of \$20,000, and other funds. The type of building chosen is new in the library world. They are wooden structures of rather plain design, similar to the usual type of buildings found in modern camps. Most of the buildings in the camp are 120 by 40 feet, while those in smaller camps are 80 by 40 feet. Special attention has been given to adequate facilities for heating, ventilation and light, and many features are now being added to make these quiet, restful buildings more attractive and inviting than would be expected in the usual camp equipment. Some of the buildings have spacious open fireplaces built into inviting nooks. Others have closed porches, and all are equipped with their extinguishers, drinking fountains and running water.

The interior is a large reading room, with two bedrooms located at one end for housing the library staff. Trained librarians are in charge of each building. All of the shelves are open for inspection and contain from 10,000 to 20,000 volumes. Each building has a comfortable seating capacity for about 200 readers. In the library building is housed the main supply of books for the camp, and from it branches are maintained in the barracks, the mess halls, hospitals, Y. M. C. A. and K. of C. buildings.

Each of the sixteen National army camps has been provided by the commissions on training camp activities with a Liberty theater building, having seating capacity of 8,000 and a stage adapted for the scenery for "Broadway" productions. These buildings are furnished with real footlights, dressing rooms and scenery for any ordinary production. There is also an orchestra pit where regimental bands play at every performance.

Nine theaters of a smaller type have been completed in the National Guard camps and others are in course of construction. The entire sixteen

NAVY Y.M.C.A. BUILDING AT PHILADELPHIA

of these will have these buildings when the plan is completed. The approximate size of the larger entertainment theaters is 170 by 120 feet, with a seating capacity of from 2,500 to 3,000. The stages in these theaters are 90 by 32 feet and the floor of the house 122 by 120 feet. The National Guard camps' theaters have a seating capacity of 1,000; the building is 90 by 120 feet and the stage 22 by 40 feet. The house floors are approximately 90 by 60 feet.

Each theater has five entrances and fifteen exits, and is so constructed as to be easily emptied in case of fire. Much of the work of constructing these theaters has been carried on by the many electricians, scene painters and other expert mechanics who were discovered in the camps. Chautauquian tents are used for "shows" in the smaller camps, where regular dramatic productions, vaudeville and movies are provided by the government for the men.

The Hostess House is a large, brown, bungalow-like building set near the entrance to the camp, and stands out distinctly against the background of unpainted army buildings. Of the \$500,000 Y. W. C. A. war fund, \$1,350,000 was appropriated as an initial fund in starting the Hostess House work. Seventy of these buildings are already in operation. Some of the larger entertainment halls have two, or even three where the number of negro troops makes one seem advisable for colored women. Women architects have had the entire charge of the plans for the Hostess Houses. While these houses vary somewhat in size and detail, according to the demands of the situation, in general structure and style they are similar. The utmost degree of attractiveness in keeping with camp life has been attained both inside and outside of these buildings. Each one has a large chimney in the middle of the living room, a rest room for women, out of which opens a fully-equipped nursery; and the back of the building houses a cafeteria, where attractive meals are served. The buildings are electric light and steam heated, and are also the sun parlors which usually extend across two sides of the house. The second floor of the larger buildings contains not only the bedrooms of the resident hostesses and staffs, but emergency sleeping quarters for women stranded in camp.

The Y. M. C. A. has been on the ground from the first. Before the camps were entirely completed they had their headquarters established in tents and were present with a welcome to the incoming recruits. They dispensed information and good cheer. In fact, one of their representatives accompanied each of the incoming troop trains, going from car to car, addressing the men informally, telling them what the Y. M. C. A. stood for and what they could expect from the sort of thing that would greet them at camp. The Y. M. C. A. operates 175 army and navy stations at present. At the largest of these there are 14 buildings with a large force of secretaries and other officials.

The new standard service or so-called type "B" Y. M. C. A. building is an interesting architectural achievement. It is the last word in utility, compactness, economy of space, material and money efficiency and adaptability to a multitude of dissimilar uses. The problem was to find buildings that would be "all things to all men" in the camps. The demand was for some sort of structure that would simultaneously be home, club, church, schoolhouse and entertainment center for the men in the ranks, a place where the whole varied army Y. M. C. A. program could be going on at one time without any phase seriously interfering with other phases of the work; where there would be facilities for the movies, the lectures, or the religious talks, and where at the same time the man who wanted to write home, buy a stamp or a money order, wrap up a package, borrow a book or a magazine, play a game

of cards there had been, before the war, the beneficent institution of an afternoon "gouter"—a roll and chocolate which helped bridge the hungry gap between luncheon and dinner. It has been restored—a lucky over which floats a brand-new American flag is busy baking nothing but trays and trays of Red Cross buns, compounded of white American flour, sugar and milk, according to a formula as delicious as it is scientific. Perhaps your dollar made one tray of 108. What the baker thinks of it is shown by his

bolts. Cleverly the man leads his team toward a wood. One of the mules knocks himself against a tree and falls. The whole thing stops. Cautiously the driver gets down, examines the mule, decides he cannot be saved. He then pulls out his revolver, kills the mule calmly and goes on his way. I wish you could have seen the expression of the Pollux who witnessed the incident! You would have laughed! They spoke about it several days and have not swallowed it yet. Imagine such a thing happening

with us! How many inquiries and reports we would have had! How many responsible persons to be found! The Americans buried the mule without any more ado, and this evidently is the simpler method, the more so that all the reports in the world would not have revived the mule.

of checkers or chess, enjoy a chat with his club or a heart-to-heart talk with the secretary could do so.

The type "B" building—with its modification, the type "C" building in use in National Guard camps—is the solution of the problem. Only a visit to one of these great camp centers, however, can give an adequate idea of how admirably it fulfills its purpose. The six-story Y. M. C. A. building is easily distinguished by their dark green coat of stain from the bare and unpainted barracks that flank them. Numerous broad windows in the roof flood the interior with sunshine, and doors placed at convenient intervals afford ready access. Alongside and parallel to the large wing is a smaller one, connected to the larger by a broad passage way.

Once inside of the building, it is seen that the larger wing is the auditorium, the smaller the social hall. In the former are permanent benches, a stage at the far end with a piano on it and a moving-picture screen. Shelf-drawers for writing materials, one in the middle of each half of the auditorium, are ingeniously fastened to the posts that support the roof, and may be raised for writing or lowered when the room is to be used for any gathering.

At the end of the smaller wing farthest from the desk (which is located in the connecting passageway) a huge stone or brick fireplace leads a cheerful, homelike atmosphere. At the big autohousings a Y. M. C. A. headquarters building is necessary, and from it the activities in all the centers in any one camp are directed. There the head camp secretary, the camp athletic director, the camp song leader, the camp religious work director and the other head secretaries have their offices and rooms. Their building likewise is the scene of convenience and efficient arrangement. It is an oblong two-story structure with the entrance slightly to the right of the middle of the longer side. This entrance leads into a diminutive lobby, where are desks, very welcome heating furnaces for the entire building, chairs, and halls leading to right and left. Numerous offices for the various camp secretaries, a larger committee room, and storerooms lined with shelves and filled with all manner of requisites for the camp work open onto the lobby. Clear across one end of the building at the extreme end of the hall is a one-story "lean-to" storeroom for heavier materials and supplies. This place is equipped with scales, truck, small block and tackle and the like.

The second floor of the headquarters building is divided lengthwise by a hall which runs from end to end. Doors on this open into the bedrooms of the secretaries, into a well-filled linen closet and into the bathroom. The latter is equipped with basin, shower bath and other customary fixtures. Every inch of space is skillfully made use of.

In addition to the auditorium comprising one wing of the type "B" building, a huge central auditorium is building in each of the large camp centers. This structure measures 131 by 100 feet and will seat 2,803 men. Several hundred more can be accommodated in the standing room. This type of building will be used for staging plays, vaudeville, concerts, lectures and the large religious gatherings.

The building known as type "T" is in use in some of the camps and cantonments for serving smaller units instead of the type "B" structure. The "T" building is simply the "B" building with the social hall left off, and is used for serving units of less than 2,000 men.

The total number of Y. M. C. A. buildings either in operation or under construction in the camps and cantonments of this country is somewhat in excess of four hundred. Of these about 150 are standard service buildings and approximately 125 of the "B" type. Besides these permanent buildings 130 tents are in use at various points. Headquarters buildings for each of the 32 National army cantonments and National Guard camps are included in the total, as well as 18 auditoriums for the National army, for one embarkation camp and one regular army expansion camp. A standard service building costs usually from \$7,500 to \$9,000.

and three pounds and is equivalent to about two dozen hens' eggs.

FIGHTS FIERCE LION IN CAGE

Moving-Picture Scene Turned Into One of Deadly Realism.

URNS ON TRAINER

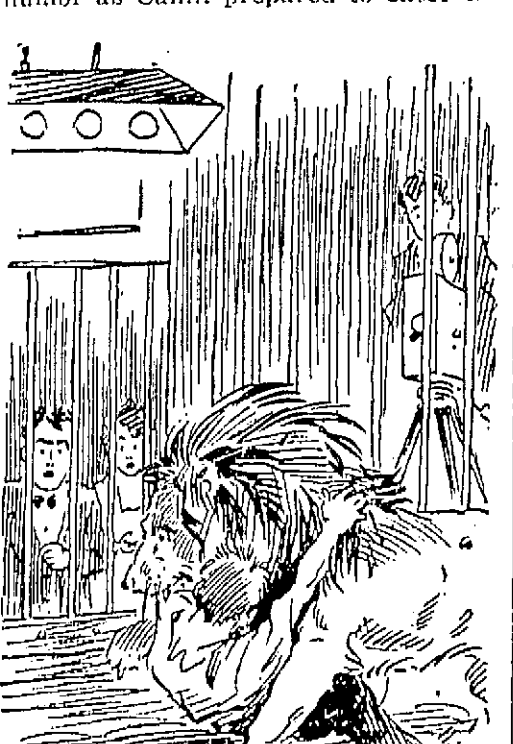
Catches Man Unarmed as Camera Click—Nearly Torn to Ribbons Before Daring Rescue Saves Life.

Fort Lee, N. J.—The darling of John A. Cahill, an animal trainer, in entering, unarmed, a cage in which there was a 685-pound lion in an ugly mood, nearly cost him his life at a film company's studio here. Had it not been for the gallant rescue by a stage carpenter, who went into the cage and fought the beast to a standstill, Cahill probably would have been mauled to death. As it was, he was taken to the hospital with 25 wounds—scratches and bites—on his chest, back and cheeks.

Hired to Brave Lion.

The "movie" folk were filming a play which calls for one of the characters to brave a lion in its den. Cahill, who is thirty-eight and lives at Elizabeth, N. J., was engaged for this part. He also provided the lion, which was one of a number kept at what is called the Lion farm, near Elizabeth.

The beast behaved angrily at being moved to Fort Lee, and was in bad humor as Cahill prepared to enter the



The Trainer Once More Went Down.

cage, while three camera operators ground away at their machines. No sooner had the trainer stepped within and closed the door back of him when the lion sprang forward and with a single sweep of the paw knocked him down. Cahill turned face downward and the animal pounced, catlike, upon his back, ripping his flesh in many places.

Cahill struggled to his feet and faced the lion, but it was not to be quelled by a look. It sprang again, and the trainer once more went down, but this time he managed to get his arms around the beast's neck and wrestle with it. Thus he kept away from the claws, but the lion, snapping from side to side, bit through both his cheeks.

Meanwhile there was much excitement among a large group of actors and actresses who had assembled to watch the picture in the making. Several of the women fainted, and others ran away shrieking. No one seemed to know what to do until one of the camera men seized a fire extinguisher and shot the acid contents into the lion's mouth and eyes. This halted its attack for a moment, but then it shook its great head and pounced back upon Cahill, this time ripping his chest.

A Daring Rescue. John A. Abbott, Jr., a stage carpenter, was working outside the building when the screams of the women reached his ears. He realized that something probably had happened to the lion act, and ran with grumbling as he went a long-handled ax.

Several persons tried to restrain Abbott, but he pushed them aside, opened the door of the cage and ran at the lion with his ax. Before the animal recovered from its surprise Abbott battered it on the head and it backed away from the prostrate Cahill. Abbott swung again and landed on the beast's skull. This partially stunned it and a third blow laid it out helpless. Then the carpenter seized Cahill's legs and dragged him to safety outside the cage.

Eats Ground Glass Evidence.

San Francisco.—Jack, the office boy at City Food Administrator Pond's office, felt a gnawing in his innards and proceeded to dispose of about half a cake, all the evidence of a "glass-in-the-food" plot. When officials of the office discovered the disappearance of the cake they worried and when they learned that Jack had eaten it they forthwith had a few fits.

But the next day Jack came to work just as healthy as ever.

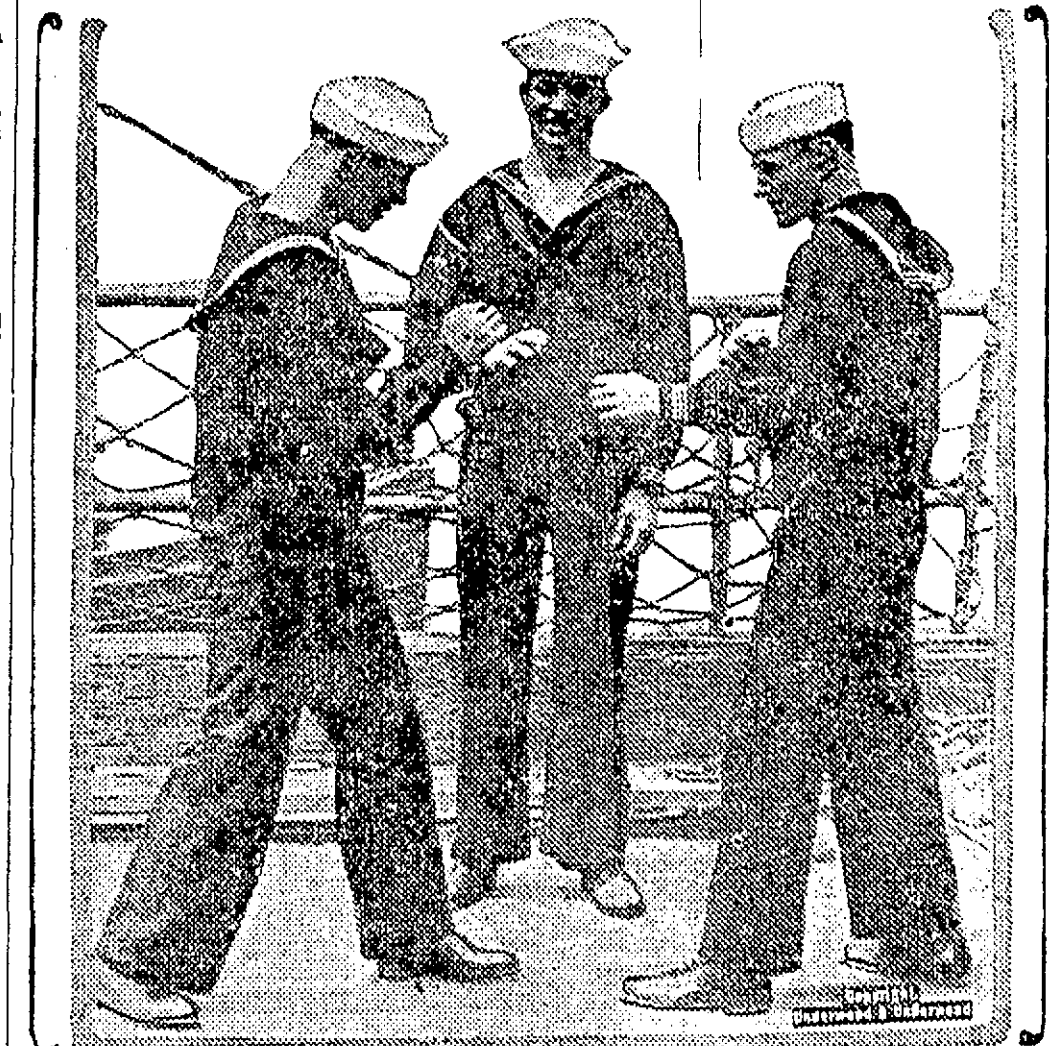
Heart on Right Side.

St. Louis.—Edward John Eckloff applied for enlistment in the navy here. He passed the preliminary examination and was progressing splendidly until Lieutenant Henry applied the stethoscope to the region of his heart. The doctor was flummoxed. The doctor found that Eckloff's heart was on the right side, several inches out of place. Otherwise the candidate was normal and a telegram was sent to Washington asking if a waiver would be granted to Eckloff.

Did Not Recognize Sign.

Thomasville, Ga.—When Russ Taylor, a farmer living near here, went out recently to feed his stock he was met by a large black bear. Seeing Taylor the bear stood up on its hind feet and waved its paws as if in salutation. Bruin and Taylor evidently did not belong to the same lodge, as Taylor did not recognize the sign. Instead, he secured a shotgun and dispatched the invader, which weighed nearly 200 pounds.

FORMER SQUARED-RING STARS NOW WEAR REGULATION JACKIE UNIFORM IN NAVY



Engaged in friendly sparring, while the third man referees, are from left to right: "Chicago" Tommy Murphy, the lightweight; Joe Bonds, heavyweight, and Joe Weiling, world's champion middleweight. Wearing regulation Jackie's uniforms instead of the fighting togs of the squared circle that they are more accustomed to, these three former pugilists are now serving Uncle Sam. At present they are on the Granite State waiting an opportunity to fight for Uncle Sam.

GUY MORTON COMES NEAR NO-HIT GAME

President Rickey Passed Up Opportunity to Land Sparkling Little Cub Shortstop.

It is with a feeling of regret that President Branch Rickey of the Cardinals watches the sparkling fielding and timely hitting of Charlie Hollocher. Not so many months ago Rickey had a chance to sign Hollocher, but passed him up in the belief that he was only mediocre.

Hollocher is a graduate from St. Louis' sand-lot diamonds. After some short successes in minor leagues he was with the Portland club in the Pacific coast league when Walter McCredie, manager of that club and very friendly to the Cardinals, recommended the young player for a major league berth. Rickey at first was inclined to dispatch a scout to the West to look over the shortstop, but later decided that the boy was only a flake.

Wichita Fans Boast Varyan. Wichita fans are boasting Varyan as a backstop. They say he is the best catcher seen in the Western league in several years.

DIAMOND NOTES

Pete Kilhuff of the Cubs has joined the navy.

Doc Swigler has been a life-saver to the Nashville team with his good pitching.

Tom Rogers, St. Louis Browns' pitcher, is the latest American league player to be called in the draft.

The veteran Phil Wells has been taken on by Fort Worth to replace Larry Woodall as second string catcher.

Two of the biggest finds of the year in the National league—Ray Schmandt and Charley Hollocher—are St. Louis boys.

Pitcher Alex Shields, who took a short fling at Western league ball this spring, is now with Buffalo in the International.

Paul St. Charles, a Nashville semi-pro, taken on by Chattanooga to play the infield, has been getting away with it in a pinch.

Charley Herzog is much impressed with the hitting strength of the Reds, and thinks they should put up a great bat from now on.

Eastern league clubs that can spare players will lend assistance to weaker clubs and thus try to keep the race close and interesting.

The hitting of Art Griggs is the sensation of the Coast league. He continues to bat around .450, and shows no signs of letting up.

For a team that has several of its sluggers batting right-handed the St. Louis Cardinals are unusually weak against left-handed pitching.

Manager Mitchell of the Chicago Cubs is now saying that he can depend on Bob O'Farrell for his backstop work when Bill Killefer joins the army.

Brooklyn scribes are making the best of a bad situation by picking on Ray Schmandt as a hero who stands out like a lighthouse in a fog.

With the departure of Woodall and Weichtel from the Fort Worth team, O'Farrell is the only player remaining who is in class one A and subject to early call. He expects to go any day now.

According to a Newark newspaper writer Joe Lannin is the real financial backer of the Newark Internationals. He also backs Buffalo and Syracuse, giving him three clubs in the league as his personal affair.

George Whitted, who recently enlisted in the army, says he wants to get over to France and do some fighting. George hasn't the artistic temperament, and says he couldn't paint a ship in a thousand years.

Norman Plitt, a youthful Brooklyn pitcher who was supposed to be sent to Rochester, went to work in a ship yard instead and quit the game.

New men with Syracuse are Bobby Davis, veteran infielder, last year with Los Angeles, and Bob Heck, a pitcher picked up from Syracuse independent circles.

Bill Fischer, former National league catcher, finally has been recruited to the Olympe team, has enlisted in the tank division at the Jefferson (Mo.) barracks.

BILL BRENNAN TELLS HOW TO UMPIRE GAME

Secret of Success Is Quick Decision and Normal Honesty.

Arbiter Prides Himself Not a Little on His Ability as an Extremepious Commentator—Louisville Was Tough Town.

Bill Brennan says the secret of success in the romantic fields of umpiring is decision and normal honesty. He believes further that the umpire verbal come-back often helps an "ump," and Bill prides himself not a little on his ability as an extemporaneous commentator.

Louisville was a tough town for umpires last season, but William found it the most hospitable and gracious of Southern cities. Bill attributes much of his success in Kentuckian fields to a terse answer he once gave a Louisville player.

He called a pitch a ball. "What's the matter with it?" howled an enraged Louisville player. "I call 'em; I don't explain 'em," belated Bill in return.

Thereafter, the city of Louisville was so taken with Bill's ability as a catch-as-catch-can conversationalist that they took him to their hearts.

One of Bill's maxims is never to hesitate in rendering a decision. As the school book says, he who hesitates gathers no moss, and Bill avers he would rather be out and out wrong about a decision than putter around thinking about it.

Decisions are reflexes, anyhow, and it is better a man show reflexes freely and quickly, even if erroneously, than to rehash at all.

Furthermore, Bill is a great believer in letting the other fellows fight. He says any time he worked in a game played between the teams managed by John Gansel and Bill Clymer in the American association he never had to worry a minute. These managers spent all their time fighting between themselves, and consequently had no time to run for William.

"If they tried to dog it," says William, "I used to say to myself: 'Did you hear what Clymer called you?' Then I would tell Clymer that Gansel sold so and so. The result was they had a busy summer, but I found the work pleasant and easy."

KAUFF PLACES STANDARD HIGHER THAN AVERAGE



Benny Kauff loves his base hits more than anything in his life. After a game he often asks about any hits he made that afternoon that seem to him doubtful. The boy might be asked about a hit that he had hit to the infield and bunted out. It happened that the infielder had juggled it a bit and was given an error.

"A man can't get a hit every time he goes to bat, Benny," said a newspaper man who was talking with him about the play in question. "No," agreed Kauff. "He can't, but he ought to."

RIGHT TO HOLD JOE JACKSON

Emergency Fleet Corporation Certifies to Draft Board That He Is Necessary Employee.

Rumors to the effect Joe Jackson would be called to the colors by his home draft board are ill advised, it seems. The Emergency Fleet corporation was within its statutory rights in retaining Jackson, provided it certified to his draft board that he was a necessary employee, which it did.

The Bethlehem Steel league, of which Wilmington is a part, would not dispense with a player like Jackson unless compelled to do so. Fred Payne, former White Sox catcher, who is managing the Wilmington club, had too much trouble rounding up a cluster of major league stars to permit them to elude him.

ATHLETIC FANS NOW PRAISE CONNIE MACK

Philadelphia fans are beginning to enthuse over Connie Mack's new stars. George Burns, the big first baseman who has succeeded Stuffy McInnis, has set Quakerdom on fire with his great hitting. He made two home runs in one game recently and is the Atlantic clinch-up man.

Scott Perry's magnificent pitching is another reason for joy at Shibe park. Joe Dugan, the young shortstop from Holy Cross; Morris Shannon, the second baseman, and Catcher Perkins also have made themselves solid.

Mack has built up a fine ball club at last, and his former traders now are showering him with praise.

Braves Get Pitcher Upham. Pitcher Bill Upham, who jumped the St. Paul team last year to play independent ball, has been secured by the Boston Braves in a deal with St. Paul and with a major league berth in prospect is right glad to mend his jumping ways.

Wick Has Enlisted. A twick, former star hurler of Wisconsin, and a member of the Olympe team, has enlisted in the tank division at the Jefferson (Mo.) barracks.

No Red Tape in Army

A French sergeant, writing his impressions of the American soldiers in France in a letter reproduced in the New Republic, says: "Their idea of discipline is bewildering to us. It would be difficult to explain to us all I have seen and heard in what it differs from ours. Here is a story: The other day an American driver was going down a steep hill with four mules. The brake did not work, the animals

of Paris there had been, before the war, the beneficent institution of an afternoon "gouter"—a roll and chocolate which helped bridge the hungry gap between luncheon and dinner. It has been restored—a lucky over which floats a brand-new American flag is busy baking nothing but trays and trays of Red Cross buns, compounded of white American flour, sugar and milk, according to a formula as delicious as it is scientific. Perhaps your dollar made one tray of 108. What the baker thinks of it is shown by his

bolts. Cleverly the man leads his team toward a wood. One of the mules knocks himself against a tree and falls. The whole thing stops. Cautiously the driver gets down, examines the mule, decides he cannot be saved. He then pulls out his revolver, kills the mule calmly and goes on his way. I wish you could have seen the expression of the Pollux who witnessed the incident! You would have laughed! They spoke about it several days and have not swallowed it yet. Imagine such a thing happening

with us! How many inquiries and reports we would have had! How many responsible persons to be found! The Americans buried the mule without any more ado, and this evidently is the simpler method, the more so that all the reports in the world would not have revived the mule.

What's in the Jackies' Kit. It may be of interest to enumerate the various articles provided each soldier or by the government for his personal equipment. The following items are issued to the recruits as the articles are needed: One pair of arctic, bathing trunks, two woolen blankets, white broom, scrub brush, shoe brush, assorted buttons, needles and thread, clothes stoves for tying each garment in a compact roll, knitted cap called a "watch cap," cloth "pancake" cap, cap ribbon, comb, two sets of heavy underwear, woolen gloves, a dozen handkerchiefs, two white hats, jack knife, blue-knitted jersey, two white jumpers and trousers, pair of leggings, silk neckerchief, heavy blue overcoat, white shirt and trousers, two towels, six pairs of woolen socks and a pair of high shoes. All this is provided with out cost to the recruit.

and three pounds and is equivalent to about two dozen hens' eggs.

If this experiment opens a market for ostrich eggs in cooking or table use, the ostrich farmers of South America, it is said, will be able to maintain their industry, which has been suffering from the handicap of no demand for ostrich feathers during war times. Fresh ostrich eggs have long been a staple product in South America, it is said, and are used by bakers to mix with hens' eggs in the making of cake and pastry.

Hens' Eggs Dear? Use Ostriches'. Ostrich eggs are being packed expertly in South America, in liquid form and shipped to London. One ostrich egg weighs between two

and three pounds and is equivalent to about two dozen hens' eggs.

and three pounds and is equivalent to about two dozen hens' eggs.

"BEST MEDICINE FOR WOMEN"

What Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Did For Ohio Woman.

Portsmouth, Ohio.—"I suffered from irregularities, pains in my side and was so weak at times I could hardly get around to do my work, and as I had four in my family and three boarders it made it very hard for me. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended to me. I took it and it has restored my health. It is certainly the best medicine for women's ailments I ever saw."—Mrs. SARA SUAW, R. No. 1, Portsmouth, Ohio.

Mrs. Shaw proved the merit of this medicine and wrote this letter in order that other suffering women may find relief as she did.

Women who are suffering as she was should not drag along from day to day without giving this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a trial. For special advice in regard to such ailments write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of its forty years' experience is at your service.

Testing Inventions. Inventions of a war nature must have prompt government attention. Therefore the United States government is setting apart an "Inventions" section for immediate and thorough investigation of all devices of a mechanical, electrical or chemical nature submitted for test, sale or inspection. People who wish inventions considered should apply data; Name and object of invention, any claim for superiority or novelty, and results obtained by actual experiment, whether the invention is patented, whether remuneration is expected, whether the invention has been before any other agency, whether the writer is owner or agent. Drawings and descriptions should accompany. Communications should be addressed to Inventions Section, General Staff, Army War College, Washington.

Soothe Itching Scapula. On relieving gently rub spots of dandruff and itching with Cuticura Ointment. Next morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail, Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

If insects fear to tread where folks rush in, they should use their wings.

WILLING TO TAKE CHANCES

Prisoner's Remark Not Exactly Complimentary to the Lawyers in the Courtroom.

The conversation in the lobby of a Washington hotel turned to the budding lawyer when this little anecdote was smilingly related by Representative Edward E. Brown of Wisconsin: "Recently a man was arrested on a minor charge, and on the appointed day was haled into court for trial. "Just a moment," remarked the judge, interrupting the preliminary proceedings, "this prisoner at the bar has counsel?" "No, sir," spoke up the prisoner, "I couldn't afford to employ a lawyer." "In that event the court will appoint counsel for you," returned the judge, glancing at a group of budding lawyers who were seated in the courtroom. "There are Mr. Jones, Mr. Smith, Mr. Green and Mr. Brown, and also another fellow out in the corridor. Which do you prefer?" "If it's all the same to you, judge," was the startling rejoinder of the prisoner, "I will take the fellow that's out in the corridor."—Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.

What Booze Couldn't Do, Pop Did. A pop bottle exploded while its cap was being removed in a Munich neighborhood establishment, the other day, severely cutting the "gentlemanly bartender's" hand.

"For twenty long and weary years I opened beer bottles, thousands of them, and came through all that 'wet' period into the 'dry' one without a scratch," he lamented, "and now in my old age, with my business virtually away from me, this bottle has come to me. That after booze failed to put me out, I've had to surrender to pop."—Indianapolis News.

FRECKLES

Now Is the Time to Get Rid of These Ugly Spots

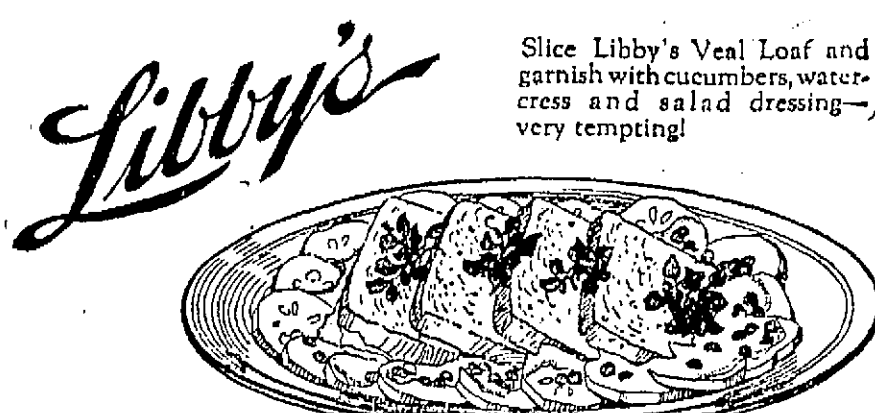
There is no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as Othine—double strength—is guaranteed to remove these blemishes. Simply get an ounce of Othine—double strength—from your druggist, and apply a little of it at night and morning, and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is seldom that more than one ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and give a beautiful clear complexion.

It is sure to give you the double strength Othine, as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.—Adv.

Keeping 'Em Sweet. Florence (reading war news)—It says here that General Foch is a master of tactics. Her hubby—Yes, he's a great master of the proper disposition of his troops.

Flour—Have often wondered what made them so good-natured.—Cartoons Magazine.

Newspaper Waifs. "It pays to be honest. But not enough, apparently, to suit some people."—Boston Transcript.



Veal Loaf with such flavor!

THIS delicately flavored Veal Loaf is made with such perfection by Libby's expert chefs in the immaculate Libby's kitchens—that you will always want these chefs to make it for you. You find it so appetizing, so nutritious a meat at such little cost and trouble.

Order Libby's Veal Loaf for lunch—today. Serve either hot or cold, your family will delight in it.

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago

Hot Weather Poisons Hit The Stomach First

How to Keep Your Stomach Strong, Cool and Sweet

Hot weather always starts those quick chemical changes which produce poisons in meats, fish, fruits, vegetables, milk and food products.

Such summer poisons in foods not only make well stomachs sick but develop with dangerous rapidity in sensitive, sick or ailing stomachs and bowels.

These poisons not only generate gases and fluids which cause that bloated, lumpy feeling, heartburn, sour stomach, belching, acidity, but endless other stomach and bowel miseries. A sure, safe, quick acting relief has been found which absorbs and neutralizes these poisons, too much acid and harmful gases, EATONIO Tablets, one or two taken after every meal, will keep your stomach sweet. You will have a good appetite to eat what you like, when you want it and be free from all those bad effects liable to come after a hearty meal in summer.

EATONIO Tablets are hot weather protectors for the stomach. They guard against diseases that lurk in the things you eat and drink. They rebuild digestive apparatus, promote digestion by aiding proper action of the stomach functions and insure speedy relief from indigestion and all stomach distress.

EATONIO is good to eat like candy. People from all over send grateful testimonials. Tens of thousands are obtaining relief with EATONIO every day but the best evidence is to let your own stomach tell you the truth. Go to your druggist and get a big box of EATONIO. Tell him you want it for the prevention and sure relief of stomach and bowel disorders produced by hot weather poisons. Then if EATONIO fails to satisfy you—return it to your druggist, whom you know and can trust. He will cheerfully refund your money. If your druggist doesn't keep EATONIO—drop us a postal, it will be delivered to your address and you can then have it. Address: E. L. Kramer, Pres., 1018 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

DRYS WIN TEST VOTE IN SENATE

Ruling of Chair Against Amendment to Food Bill Defeated 36 to 33.

MAY PASS MEASURE TODAY

"Bone Dry" Prohibition of Manufacture and Sale of Intoxicating Liquor Expected to Go Into Effect January 1.

Washington, July 11.—"Bone dry" prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor throughout the United States for the remainder of the war will go into effect on January 1 next unless President Wilson deems the proposed action of congress. The road to immediate passage of the measure, for which the prohibitionists have been fighting for several months, was cleared when the senate, by a vote of 36 to 33, went on record in favor of attaching the nationwide ardent prohibition rider to the pending agricultural extension bill. By its vote the senate reversed the "hair's ruling," holding the rider out of order.

House Expected to Concur. The indications are that the senate will adopt the prohibition amendment today by an even larger majority.

The concurrence of the house is regarded as a foregone conclusion, inasmuch as that body initiated the move for ardent prohibition by adopting an amendment to the pending bill designed to suspend the liquor traffic.

How the Senate Voted. Senators who voted to sustain the chair's ruling of the prohibition rider out of order were:

Democrats. Gerry, Gore, Hitchcock, Jones (N. M.), King, Lewis, Martin, Phelps, Pomeroy, Ransdell, Reed, Simmons, Smith (Ark.), Smith (Ga.), Smith (Md.), Swanson, Underwood, Wolcott.—18.

Republicans. Baird, Brandegee, Calder, France, Frelinghuysen, Harding, Johnson (Cal.), Kellogg, Knox, Now, Penrose, Smoot, Wadsworth, Warren, Watson.—15.

Voting against the ruling of the chair were the following senators:

Democrats. Ashurst, Bankhead, Beckham, Benet, Chamberlain, Fletcher, Henderson, Kendrick, McCallister, Myers, Nugent, Overman, Pittman, Shafroth, Shoup, Shields, Smith (S. C.), Thompson, Trammell, Vandamm, Walsh.—21.

Republicans. Borah, Cull, Curtis, Fernald, Hale, Jones (Wash.), Kenyon, Lenroot, Nelson, Norris, Poindexter, Sherman, Smith (Mich.), Sterling, Sutherland.—15.

How Test Came About. The showdown in the senate came after weeks of parliamentary jockeying, when Senator Ashurst of Delaware, president pro tem of the senate, sustained a point of order raised by Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania against the prohibition rider. Senator Penrose contended that the rider violated the senate rule barring general legislation from an appropriation bill. Senator Jones of Washington, a dry, promptly made an appeal from the ruling of the chair. After an involved parliamentary wrangle, a roll call on the appeal was demanded and the ruling of the chair was reversed.

"T. R.'S" SON BAGS AIRPLANE

Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt Brings Down German Machine Northwest of Chateau Thierry.

With the American Forces on the Marne, July 11.—Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt, son of ex-President Roosevelt, brought down his first German airplane in a fight north of Chateau Thierry. American pursuit planes flying in scattered formation penetrated German occupied territory north of Chateau Thierry for a distance of 50 miles and chased several German machines that they encountered. Much valuable information was brought back.

Lieutenant Roosevelt, with three other pilots was flying at a height of 5,000 yards eight miles inside the German lines when the machines became separated. Soon after Roosevelt saw three planes which he thought were his companions, and started to join them. He was approaching the machines from the rear when he saw his mistake, for the planes were German. The American opened fire and after 50 shots were expended the machine of the nearest German machine and it went into a spinning nose dive, falling through the clouds 2,000 yards below.

The lieutenant is certain it must have crashed for no pilot voluntarily goes into a 2,000-yard spinning nose dive. The two remaining airplanes attacked Roosevelt, but he managed to escape and return to the field, himself and his machine unscathed.

Ask Higher War Profits Taxes. Washington, July 11.—Higher taxes on war profits were urged by Food Administrator Hoover in a letter to Senator Simmons, chairman of the senate finance committee, laid before the senate.

The Old School. "What sort of a humorist is he?" "Tiresome." "So?" "Yes, the kind of fellow, who, when you ask him how he feels, will always reply 'with his fingers'."

The Reason. "Why is it," queried the fair widow, "that they always say a man 'pines' for a woman?" "I suppose," growled the fussy bachelor, "it's because pine is about the softest wood there is."

Sorry to Turn Him Out. The Cop—Yep, that buildin' is the city hall. The Come On—Dew tell. Well, I'll be awful sorry to turn out the mayor, but I just bought it for \$85 from the owner, a awful polite man with a big diamond and a high hat.

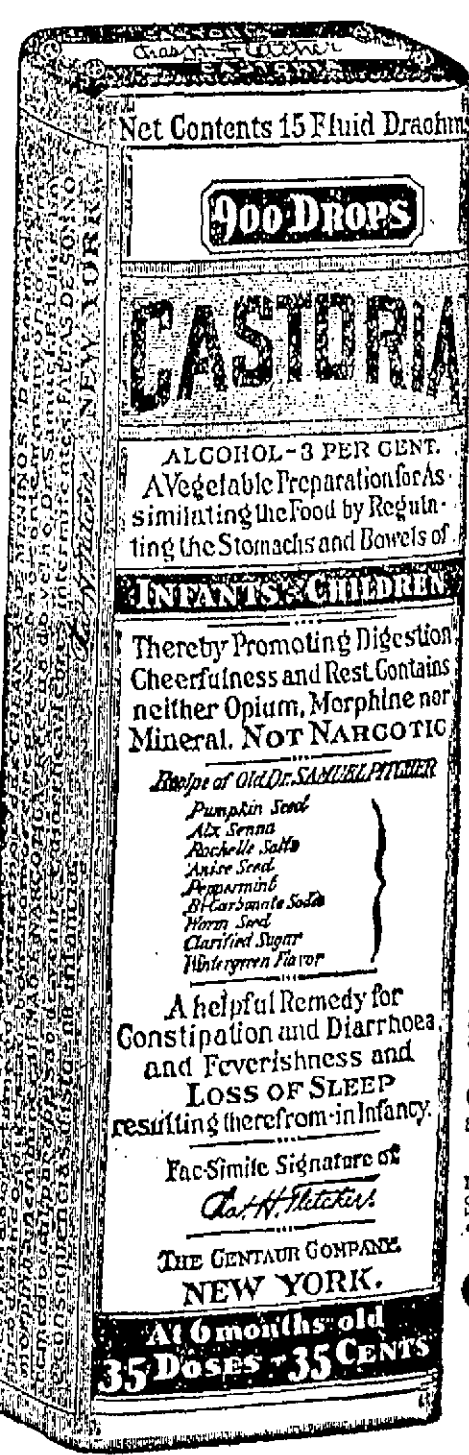
A Settled Rule. The Mayor—What makes you so sure that old rule can stand another day's work? The Muteer—Cause he always has.

A Great Responsibility.

THE responsibility attached to the preparing of a remedy for infants and children is undoubtedly greater than that imposed upon the manufacturer of remedies for adults whose system is sufficiently strong to counteract, for a time at least, any injurious drug. It is well to observe that Castoria is prepared today, as it has been for the past 40 years, under the personal supervision of Mr. Chas. H. Fletcher.

What have makers of imitations and substitutes at stake? What are their responsibilities? To whom are they answerable? They spring up today, scatter their nefarious wares broadcast, and disappear tomorrow.

Could each mother see the painstaking care with which the prescription for Fletcher's Castoria is prepared: could they read the innumerable testimonials from grateful mothers, they would never listen to the subtle pleadings and false arguments of those who would offer an imitation of, or substitute for, the tried and true Fletcher's Castoria.



Children Cry For Fletcher's CASTORIA

Extracts from Letters by Grateful Parents to Chas. H. Fletcher.

G. J. English, of Springfield, Mass., says: "It was your Castoria that saved my child." Mrs. Mary McGinnis, of St. Louis, Mo., says: "We have given our baby your Castoria ever since she was born, and we recommend it to all mothers." N. E. Calmes, of Marion, Ky., says: "You have the best medicine in the world, as I have given your Castoria to my babies from first to last." Mrs. Albert Uginsky, of Lawrenceburg, Ind., says: "As I have had your Castoria in use for nearly three years, I am pleased to say it is just as represented. My children are both well and happy—thanks to Castoria." R. P. Stockton, of New Orleans, La., says: "We began giving your Castoria to our baby when he was eight days old and have kept it up ever since, never having had to give any other medicine." Mrs. Dolph Bucknole, of Colorado Springs, Colo., says: "We commenced giving your Castoria to our baby when she was four weeks old. She is now seven months and weighs 19½ pounds. Everyone remarks 'What a healthy looking baby.' We give Castoria credit for it."

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS BEARS the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

REALLY WAS SILLY OF HER

But Mrs. Pruke Seemed Somehow to Have Got the Wrong Idea Altogether.

"Found of margarine, two pounds of cheese, a—"

"The proprietor of the village store hastened to interrupt the lady. "You'll really have to cut your orders down," he said. "I can't supply precatrine quantities. There's a war on, you know."

Mrs. Pruke did some lightning calculations on a piece of sugar paper. "Right-o," she answered, blithely. "Two ounces of margarine, quarter of a cheese, four inches of white tape, and half a pair of number five corner slippers. Thanks for reminding me about the war. It had quite slipped my memory. I'd got the idea into my head that my husband and my two boys had gone to France looking for mushrooms."

London Tit-Bits.

KIDNEY TROUBLE NOT EASILY RECOGNIZED

Applicants for Insurance Often Rejected

An examining physician for one of the prominent life insurance companies, in an interview of the subject, made the astonishing statement that one reason why so many applicants for insurance are rejected is because kidney trouble is so common to the American people, and the large majority of those whose applications are declined do not even suspect that they have the disease.

Judging from reports from druggists who are constantly in direct touch with the public, there is one preparation that has been very successful in overcoming these conditions. The mild and healing influence of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its remarkable record of success.

We find that Swamp-Root is strictly an herbal compound and we would advise our readers who feel in need of such a remedy to give it a trial. It is on sale in all drug stores in bottles of two sizes, medium and large.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

Of Two Evils.

"Never change lawyers!" The speaker was Senator Thomas of Colorado.

"No matter how greedily your lawyer may be bleeding you," he said, "don't change him. Remember the old horse."

An old horse stood under a tree patiently, though he was all covered with horse flies. A kind-hearted man went up to brush the flies away, but the old horse said:

"Hold on, sir. Don't disturb those flies. They're nearly full. Drive them off, and a fresh lot will come, more hungry than the last."

Her Worries. A young woman on a street car was discussing the war with a man, and was lamenting the fact that it was necessary to take all of the young men into the army.

"Why," she said, "before long we girls will outnumber the boys, here at home, ten to one. I don't know what we are going to do."

"I don't think it will be as bad as you anticipate," replied her friend. "If that is all that is worrying you, you can have a boy scout or a G. A. R."

Up Against It.

"Out of work? But nobody can be out of work these days." "I was a railroad president."

You can always get satisfaction by going to law—if you are a lawyer.

Besides Saving Wheat Ma Says I'm Saving Cooking When I Eat POST TOASTIES

BEST CORN FLAKES EVER

Bobby

HAARLEM OIL CAPSULES

IF YOUR BACK ACHES

Don't ignore the "little pains and aches," especially backaches. They may be little now but there is no telling how soon a dangerous or fatal disease of which they are the forerunners may show itself. Go after the cause of that backache at once, or you may find yourself in the grip of an incurable disease.

Do not delay a minute. Go to your druggist and insist on his supplying you with a box of GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules. In 24 hours you will feel renewed health and vigor. After you have cured yourself, continue to take one or two Capsules each day so as to keep in first-class condition and ward off the danger of future attacks. Money refunded if they do not help you. Ask for the original imported GOLD MEDAL brand, and thus be sure of getting the genuine.—Adv.

MR. JONES HAD RIGHT IDEA

Some Statesmen and Many Soldiers Fully Agree With the Gentleman From Atlanta.

George Washington Jones, late of Atlanta, was making his first trip forward on a supply wagon—with not much farther to go—when, from the side of the road, a comatose American battery broke forth thunderously, sending a few 300-pound tokens over the line to Fritz. The ground trembled from the salvo, but not any more than George as he jumped from his high seat to the road.

The American artillery officer in charge of the battery crossed over to the road.

"Scared?" he demanded.

"Well," said George, "Ah was slightly agitated at first. Ah suddenly was. But kept right on. Dat's the only way to win dis war—flah dem guns."

Where He Goes.

Asket—What's become of the incorrigible kid who used to be driven from home because his parents couldn't do anything for him?

Tell—Oh, he takes an hour or two off from his duties as president and director of half the big concerns in the city to drive around to the old folks in one of his new twelve-cylinder palaces to tell pa and ma that he's getting along just tolerable.

Earth's total land area is placed at 33,123,171,200 acres, of which forests cover 8,037,819,827 acres.

When Your Eyes Need Care

Try Murine Eye Remedy

No Smearing—Just Easy Comfort. 50 cents at drugists or mail. Write for free 32-page book, "MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO."

Every Woman Wants

Paxtine

ANTISEPTIC POWDER FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE

Dissolved in water for douches stops pelvic catarrh, ulceration and inflammation. Recommended by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

A healing wonder for nasal catarrh, sore throat and sore eyes. Economical, has extraordinary cleansing and germicidal power. Sample Free. Also all druggists, or postpaid by mail. The Paxtine Company, Boston, Mass.

Kill All Flies! THEY SPREAD

Place anywhere, Delaney Fly Killer attracts and kills all flies. Not only houseflies, but also stable flies, mosquitoes, and all other annoying insects. Delaney Fly Killer is a powerful, yet harmless, and economical. Sample Free. Also all druggists, or postpaid by mail. The Delaney Fly Killer Company, Boston, Mass.

Cuticura Promotes Hair Health

It will cure itching scalp, dandruff, and all other scalp troubles. For restoring color and promoting growth of hair. Sample Free. Also all druggists, or postpaid by mail. The Cuticura Company, Boston, Mass.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM

A toilet preparation of merit. It will cure itching scalp, dandruff, and all other scalp troubles. For restoring color and promoting growth of hair. Sample Free. Also all druggists, or postpaid by mail. The Parker's Hair Balm Company, Boston, Mass.

WANTED MEN and WOMEN to learn the Barber Trade

Why wait to be told again? I pay, the only no experience necessary; tools free. The Way to Success Barber College, 327 Chestnut St., Milwaukee, Wis.

CATCH FISH—FREE BOOK! Tells How

to make money fishing. Write for free book. The Fish Book, 327 Chestnut St., Milwaukee, Wis.

W. N. U., MILWAUKEE, WIS. No. 22—1918

Are the Packers Profiteers?

Plain Facts About the Meat Business

The Federal Trade Commission in its recent report on war profits, stated that the five large meat packers have been profiteering and that they have a monopoly of the market.

These conclusions, if fair and just, are matters of serious concern not only to those engaged in the meat packing business but to every other citizen of our country.

The figures given on profits are misleading and the statement that the packers have a monopoly is unsupported by the facts.

The packers mentioned in the report stand ready to prove their profits reasonable and necessary.

The meat business is one of the largest American industries. Any citizen who would familiarize himself with its details must be prepared for large totals.

The report states that the aggregate profits of four large packers were \$140,000,000 for the three war years.

This sum is compared with \$19,000,000 as the average annual profit for the three years before the war, making it appear that the war profit was \$121,000,000 greater than the pre-war profit.

This compares a three-year profit with a one-year profit—a manifestly unfair method of comparison. It is not only misleading, but the Federal Trade Commission apparently has made a mistake in the figures themselves.

The aggregate three-year profits of \$140,000,000 was earned on sales of over four and a half billion dollars. It means about three cents on each dollar of sales—or a mere fraction of a cent per pound of product.

Packers' profits are a negligible factor in prices of live stock and meats. No other large business is conducted upon such small margins of profit.

Furthermore—and this is very important—only a small portion of this profit has been paid in dividends. The balance has been put back into the businesses. It had to be, as you realize when you consider the problems the packers have had to solve—and solve quickly—during these war years.

To conduct this business in war times, with higher costs and the necessity of paying two or three times the former prices for live stock, has required the use of two or three times the ordinary amount of working capital. The addi-

tional profit makes only a fair return on this, and as has been stated, the larger portion of the profits earned has been used to finance huge stocks of goods and to provide additions and improvements made necessary by the enormous demands of our army and navy and the allies.

If you are a business man you will appreciate the significance of these facts. If you are unacquainted with business, talk this matter over with some business acquaintance—with your banker, say—and ask him to compare profits of the packing industry with those of any other large industry at the present time.

No evidence is offered by the Federal Trade Commission in support of the statement that the large packers have a monopoly. The Commission's own report shows the large number and importance of other packers.

The packers mentioned in the statement stand ready to prove to any fair-minded person that they are in keen competition with each other, and that they have no power to manipulate prices.

If this were not true they would not dare to make this positive statement.

Furthermore, government figures show that the five large packers mentioned in the report account for only about one-third of the meat business of the country.

They wish it were possible to interest you in the details of their business. Of how, for instance, they can sell dressed beef for less than the cost of the live animal, owing to utilization of by-products, and of the wonderful story of the methods of distribution throughout this broad land, as well as in other countries.

The five packers mentioned feel justified in co-operating with each other to the extent of together presenting this public statement.

They have been able to do a big job for your government in its time of need; they have met all war time demands promptly and completely and they are willing to trust their case to the fair-mindedness of the American people with the facts before them.

Armour & Company
Cudahy Packing Co.
Morris & Company
Swift & Company
Wilson & Company

ANNUAL SCHOOL BOARD REPORT

Howe Building, Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

March 18, 1918.

Pursuant to law, the Annual School Meeting was called to order in the Howe School Building at 7:00 o'clock p. m. as per notice duly given. It was moved and carried that the meeting adjourn to assemble again at the Lincoln Building at 7:45 o'clock p. m. this same day.

The following electors of the city were present: T. A. Taylor, Jacob Searls, E. L. Hayward, Chas. Kluge and C. W. Schwede.

C. W. SCHWEDÉ, Clerk of Board of Education.

Lincoln Building, Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, March 18, 1918.

The adjourned school meeting was called to order by the clerk of the board of education at 7:45 o'clock p. m. this day.

Mr. Guy O. Babcock was then unanimously elected chairman of the meeting and C. W. Schwede, secretary of the meeting.

The minutes of the "Annual School Meeting" held on March 19, 1917, were then read and approved.

The report of the treasurer of the board of education was next read by the secretary. Motion made and unanimously carried that the treasurer's report be received and referred to an auditing committee, and that the chairman appoint such a committee. Messrs. W. F. Collins, E. N. Pomainville, and August Gottschalk were appointed as such auditing committee.

The report of the treasurer follows:

RECEIPTS FROM MARCH 19, 1917, TO MARCH 18, 1918:

March 19, 1917, Cash on hand \$1.62

March 28, 1917, Strong's Prairie Town, Adams Co., tuition, 1915-1916 \$34.00

March 28, 1917, New Rome Town, Adams Co., tuition, 1915-1916 \$36.00

April 5, 1917, Lynn Town, Clark Co., tuition, 1915-1916 \$36.00

April 5, 1917, Saratoga Town, tuition, 1915-1916 \$72.00

April 5, 1917, Wood Town, Continuation School, 1915-1916 \$6.50

April 9, 1917, Hansen Town, tuition, 1915-1916 \$72.00

April 11, 1917, C. W. Schwede, miscellaneous as follows: \$61.88

Grade tuition, 1915-1916 \$61.88

Sale of Manual Training products \$11.71

6-15-15, Typewriter rental, Ray Starr \$2.00

9-7-15, Typewriter rental, Lawrence Brost \$2.00

4-5-16, Mike Richter sale of typewriter \$75

Sophomore Class, chair rental paid \$1.00

Agnes Morrissey, loss of key \$25

June 30, 1917, Randolph Town, tuition, 1916-1917 \$252.00

June 30, 1917, Continuation School \$12.50

Continuation School \$252.00

April Town, tuition, 1916-1917 \$229.00

Continuation School \$23.00

Sigel Town, tuition, 1916-1917 \$284.00

Continuation School \$284.00

Grainier Town, tuition, 1916-1917 \$61.00

H. J. G. tuition, Dorothy Giese \$61.00

Continuation School \$6,802.95

C. W. Schwede, miscellaneous as follows:

Grade tuition, 1916-1917 \$51.03

8-30-16, John Hammer, old sink \$1.50

9-12-16, Katherine Gibson, typewriter rental \$1.15

10-2-16, Mrs. W. C. Kline, typewriter rental \$1.15

11-7-16, Sale of seats, Howe School \$1.50

11-25-16, Ruth Horton, Kindergarten supplies \$2.30

12-11-16, Frank Mankie, gymnasium window \$2.50

1-11-17, Belle Quinn, Kindergarten supplies \$2.50

5-17, Ray Kluge, tool steel \$25

5-17, Elmer Waldvogel, castings \$30

5-17, Herbert Vos, Witter School window \$1.50

3-29-17, Isabel McLaughlin, typewriter rental \$1.00

4-9-17, Elmer Waldvogel, iron \$50

4-10-17, Elmer Waldvogel, tool steel \$25

4-17-17, John Hammer, scrap iron \$1.00

4-22-17, Irving Hecher for wood, Manual Training \$10

6-10-17, W. C. Groland, lumber \$2.47

6-16-17, Mrs. Mary Pomainville, stencils \$50

6-16-17, Felix Kirschnig, Man. Tr. material \$2.00

6-5-17, Celia Emmons, assessment insurance fund \$9.15

6-20-17, Lillian M. Gaskill, assessment insurance fund \$18.00

6-20-17, Training School, class books \$97.23

July 2, 1917, Port Edwards Village, tuition, 1916-1917 \$546.69

July 2, 1917, Continuation School \$52.50

Dexter Town, tuition, 1916-1917 \$178.00

Continuation School \$11.00

Sigel Town, Continuation School, 1916-1917 \$9.50

Pittsboro city, Continuation School, 1916-1917 \$18.00

July 10, 1917, Transfer from Building Fund \$1.16

July 24, 1917, Jt. Dist. No. 1, Biron, grade tuition, 1915-1917 \$35.92

July 25, 1917, Jt. Dist. No. 4, Grand Rapids Town, grade tuition, 1916-1917 \$21.75

Aug. 10, 1917, Wm. Jackson, Dist. No. 5, W. Seneca Town, grade tuition, 1916-1917 \$17.50

Sept. 10, 1917, C. M. Renne, tuition, Clyde Renne \$4.80

Nov. 28, 1917, Rock Town, tuition, 1915-1916 \$109.00

Jan. 16, 1918, Seneca Town, tuition, 1916-1917 \$224.00

Feb. 14, 1918, Continuation School \$3,555.52

Feb. 14, 1918, Arbor Vitae Town, Vilas Co., tuition, 1916-1917 \$69.00

Mar. 15, 1918, Grand Rapids Town, tuition, 1916-1917 \$740.50

Division of Public Documents, refund \$1.78

Mar. 16, 1918, City tax levy \$56,000.00

Mar. 16, 1918, Continuation Schools \$4,000.00

Wood Town, tuition, Continuation School, 1916-1917 \$15.00

Total receipts March 19, 1917, to March 18, 1918 \$74,132.85

DISBURSEMENTS FROM MARCH 19, 1917, TO MARCH 18, 1918:

Alterations of Buildings \$2,160.74

Books \$36.00

Clerical Services \$10.50

Drayage \$9.00

Enforcement of Truancy Laws \$1,488.17

Equipment, General School \$42.70

Equipment, Domestic Science \$22.23

Equipment, Manual Training \$10,408.48

Fuel \$388.28

General Expenses \$3,847.97

Insurance \$2,781.77

Interest \$286.76

Janitor Service \$556.78

Lights \$6,321.99

Louis School \$12.14

Medical Inspection \$1,038.16

Power \$160.81

Printing \$3,247.10

Repairs to equipment \$256.67

Repairs to Buildings \$256.67

School Grounds \$359.22

School Supplies, General \$668.85

Supplies, Domestic Science \$748.13

Supplies, Manual Training \$85.43

Supplies, Janitors \$40,734.72

Supplies, Office \$131.34

Teachers' Salaries \$125.00

Telegrams & Telephone Tolls \$429.44

Telephone Rentals \$65.00

Trans-rotation of pupils \$356.00

Water \$56.00

School Census \$356.00

Teachers' Insurance & Retirement Fund \$356.00

Total Disbursements for year \$84,543.26

Total disbursements, March 19, 1917, to March 18, 1918 \$84,543.26

Orders outstanding and unpaid, March 19, 1917 \$15,941.36

Less orders outstanding and unpaid, March 18, 1918 \$26,838.85

Cash paid out, March 19, 1917, to March 18, 1918 \$74,126.27

Cash on hand, March 18, 1918 \$6.58

Total receipts, March 19, 1917, to March 18, 1918 \$74,132.85

The following amounts due the Board of Education are still uncollected:

Monroe Town, Adams Co., tuition, 1916-1917 \$27.00

Strong's Prairie Town, Adams Co., tuition, 1916-1917 \$56.00

Rock Town, tuition, 1916-1917 \$36.00

Kennings Town, tuition, 1916-1917 \$36.00

Lincoln School, tuition, 1916-1917 \$36.00

New Rome Town, Adams Co., tuition, 1916-1917 \$36.00

York Town, Clark Co., tuition, 1916-1917 \$14.00

Bat O'Day, tuition, Mary O'Day, 1916-1917 \$6.75

Total due, but uncollected, March 18, 1918 \$237.75

(Signed) W. H. Reeves, Treas., of Board of Education.

We, the undersigned committee appointed by the President of the School Board of the City of Grand Rapids to examine the School Treasurer's report, do hereby certify that we have checked up said report from March 19, 1917, to March 18, 1918, inclusive, and find the following records to be correct.

Balance on hand March 19, 1917 \$1.62

Total Receipts for the year \$74,132.85

DISBURSEMENTS \$84,543.26

Orders paid March 19, 1917 \$15,941.36

Total orders paid \$100,485.12

Orders out and not paid \$26,838.85

Balance March 18, 1918 \$6.58

We, the undersigned committee, not having proper authority to do so, but we recommend that a Committee be appointed at the next Annual School Meeting with authority to destroy the same.

(Signed) W. F. Collins,

(Signed) Edward N. Pomainville,

(Signed) August Gottschalk,

The next order of business was the election of commissioners. Mr. J. B. Arpin and Mrs. E. P. Arpin were nominated as commissioner from the First Ward to succeed Mrs. E. P. Arpin, whose term expires on April 13, 1918. The chairman appointed Messrs. C. E. Boles and J. W. Natick to tell. The ballot resulted as follows: total number of votes cast, 48, of which Mr. J. B. Arpin received 27, Mrs. E. P. Arpin, 20, and one blank. Mr. J. B. Arpin having received the majority of all the votes cast was declared elected commissioner from the First Ward for a period of two years, beginning on the second Saturday in April, 1918, and ending on the second Saturday in April, 1920.

Mr. Jacob Searls was nominated to succeed himself as commissioner from the Second Ward. There being no other nominations, it was moved and unanimously carried that the secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for Mr. Jacob Searls as commissioner from the Second Ward to succeed himself. The ballot was cast and Mr. Jacob Searls was declared elected commissioner from the Second Ward for a period of two years, beginning on the second Saturday in April, 1918, and ending on the second Saturday in April, 1920.

Mr. T. W. Brazeau was nominated to succeed himself as commissioner from the Third Ward. There being no other nominations, it was moved and unanimously carried that the secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for Mr. T. W. Brazeau as commissioner from the Third Ward to succeed himself. The ballot was cast and Mr. T. W. Brazeau was declared elected commissioner from the Third Ward for a period of two years, beginning on the second Saturday in April, 1918, and ending on the second Saturday in April, 1920.

Mrs. Sam Church was nominated to succeed herself as commissioner from the Fourth Ward. Mrs. Church refused to be considered a nominee. Thereupon Mrs. Wm. Ruckie and Mr. George LeBour were nominated. The ballot resulted as follows: total number of votes cast, 54, of which Mr. George LeBour received 23, Mrs. Wm. Ruckie, 20, and one blank. Mrs. Wm. Ruckie having received the majority of all votes cast was declared elected commissioner from the Fourth Ward for a period of two years, beginning on the second Saturday in April, 1918, and ending on the second Saturday in April, 1920.

Mr. Carl Nord was nominated to succeed himself as commissioner from the Fifth Ward. There being no other nominations, it was moved and unanimously carried that the secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for Mr. Carl Nord as commissioner from the Fifth Ward to succeed himself. The ballot was cast and Mr. Carl Nord was declared elected commissioner from the Fifth Ward for a period of two years, beginning on the second Saturday in April, 1918, and ending on the second Saturday in April, 1920.

Mrs. Donald Waters was nominated to succeed herself as commissioner from the Sixth Ward. There being no other nominations, it was moved and unanimously carried that the secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for Mrs. Donald Waters as commissioner from the Sixth Ward to succeed herself. The ballot was cast and Mrs. Donald Waters was declared elected commissioner from the Sixth Ward for a period of two years, beginning on the second Saturday in April, 1918, and ending on the second Saturday in April, 1920.

Mrs. B. L. Brown and Mr. Aug. Gottschalk were nominated for commissioner from the Seventh Ward. The ballot resulted as follows: total number of votes cast, 53, of which Mrs. B. L. Brown received 35, and Mr. August Gottschalk, 20. Mrs. B. L. Brown having received the majority of all the votes cast was declared elected commissioner from the Seventh Ward for a period of two years, beginning on the second Saturday in April, 1918, and ending on the second Saturday in April, 1920.

Rev. C. A. Mellicke was nominated to succeed himself as commissioner from the Eighth Ward. There being no other nominations, it was moved and unanimously carried that the secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for Rev. C. A. Mellicke as commissioner from the Eighth Ward to succeed himself. The ballot was cast and Rev. C. A. Mellicke was declared elected commissioner from the Eighth Ward for a period of two years, beginning on the second Saturday in April, 1918, and ending on the second Saturday in April, 1920.

The city superintendent of schools then presented his report.

To the Electors of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, assembled at Annual School Meeting, March 18, 1918:

Ladies and Gentlemen—I have the pleasure of presenting for your consideration this, my Ninth Annual Report as City Superintendent of Schools. The statistics of enrollment and attendance for the year to March 18, 1918 are as follows:

ENROLLMENT:

HOWE SCHOOL

Boys	Girls	Total
7A	9	18
7B	12	14
6A	2	6
6B	11	17
5A	12	24
5B	8	14
4A	16	30
4B	9	14
3A	12	26
3B	11	16
2A	5	9
2B	9	14
1A	13	29
1B	13	26
		187
		183
		570

IRVING SCHOOL

Laura A. Reeves	4A	5	7
Grace Morgan	3A	2	3
Jeanette Houseman	1A	4	4
	1B	4	9
Belle Quinn	Kindergarten	8	13
		33	42

LOWELL SCHOOL

Ida Hayward	7A	20	12
Ruth Fontaine	7B	11	12
Maude Griffith	6A	23	12
	6B	11	8
Gladys Phelps	5A	16	19
Blenna Hamilton	5B	10	10
	4A	11	17
Florist Ostrum	3B	9	8
Frances Rector	1A	5	10
	1B	8	7
		130	113

EMERSON SCHOOL

Ruth Emmons	4A	8	7
Mildred Papenfus	4B	16	10
Lulu Campion	3A	11	8
	2A	9	4
Hattie Weltman	1A	6	8
	1B	9	8
Constance V. Harger	Kindergarten	8	16
		87	67

EDISON SCHOOL

Harriet E. Dietz	3A	8	17
Lillian Hephner	2B	9	13
	2A	8	7
Mae Morrissey	1A	14	15
	1B	10	21
Constance V. Harger	Kindergarten	14	10
		70	64

LOWELL SCHOOL

Ida Hayward	7A	20	9
Ruth Fontaine	7B	11	9
Maude Griffith	6A	22	12
	6B	11	5
Gladys Phelps	5A	16	18
Blenna Hamilton	5B	8	16
	4A	11	12
Florist Ostrum	3B	9	12
Frances Rector	1A	5	10
	1B	7	12
		123	100

EMERSON SCHOOL

Ruth Emmons	4A	8	7
Mildred Papenfus	4B	14	6
Lulu Campion	3A	11	8
	2A	9	4
Hattie Weltman	1A	6	8
	1B	9	8
Constance V. Harger	Kindergarten	8	16
		72	60

EDISON SCHOOL

Harriet E. Dietz	3A	8	9
Lillian Hephner	2B	7	13
	2A	8	7
Mae Morrissey	1A	14	8
	1B	10	21
Constance V. Harger	Kindergarten	13	10
		67	61

LINCOLN SCHOOL

H. F. Kell, High School		37	77
12th Grade		40	80
11th Grade		56	112
10th Grade		76	141
9th Grade		0	0
Post Graduate		210	207
8th Grade		46	88
		21	47
Belle Quinn, Kindergarten		273	552

HOWE SCHOOL

Inez Reichel	7A	9	18
Loretta Boursier	7B	11	10
Eliza Montgomery	6A	19	26
Mabelle Rowland	6B	9	10
	5A	11	12
Laura Fordice	5B	7	6
Irma Ingram	4A	13	14
	4B	13	12
Daisy B. Dill	3A	5	13
	3B	9	4
Elizabeth Gonia	2B	5	3
	2A	8	9
Esther Gill	1B	14	10
	1A	11	12
		164	163

IRVING SCHOOL

Laura A. Reeves	4A	5	7
Grace Morgan	3A	2	3
Jeanette Houseman	1A	4	4
	1B	4	9
Belle Quinn	Kindergarten	8	13
		29	35

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Florist Ostrum	3B	9	8
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	1B	8	7
		130	113

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Lulu Campion	3A	11	8
	2A	9	4
Hattie Weltman	1A	6	8
	1B	9	8
Constance V. Harger	Kindergarten	8	16

INJURED BY BEAR
Merrill Herald—Mrs. George Crapsey was injured this morning by "Alice Teddy," the famous roller skating bear, belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Crapsey, when she entered the pen of the bear.

It has been the custom to feed the bear the first thing in the morning when either Mr. and Mrs. Crapsey enter the pen, but this morning Mrs. Crapsey failed to take the animal's breakfast with her and he showed his protest by clawing Mrs. Crapsey, scratching her scalp and her hip. It was necessary to take several stitches in the wounds.

MERRILL HOTEL QUITTS
The Hotel Lincoln, one of Merrill's leading hostilities, was closed last week when the manager, B. L. Britton, surrendered his lease. The property is owned by a stock company, a number of that city's business men holding shares, but it is said that their dividends have been low and for between.

Heavy overhead expenses, exorbitant prices of foodstuffs, and a general withdrawal of the traveling men and the public, have all had a tendency to eliminate the profits of the hotel business. The owners of the Lincoln have not as yet decided upon their future action.

DRS. FAIRFIELD, BARTRAN & CO.
CLINIC BUILDING, GREEN BAY, WIS.

DR. W. E. FAIRFIELD
Surgeon
Obstetrics, Diseases of Women
Heart and Lungs

DR. J. J. ROBIN
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat
Diseases of the Mouth and Intestines

DR. W. H. BARTRAN
Diseases of the Mouth and Intestines

DR. E. L. COVENS
Diseases of Children
Skin, Kidneys and Bladder

E. WHITE
X-Ray and Chemical Laboratories

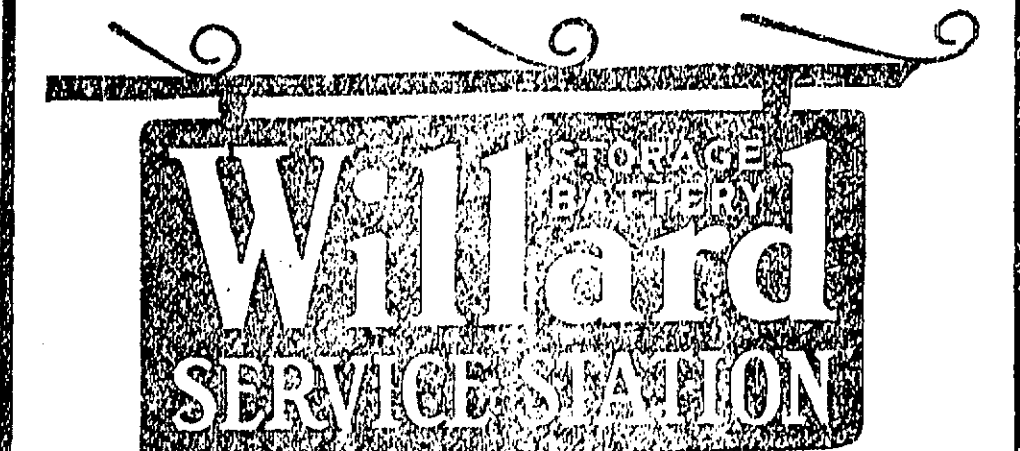
If You Buy a Used Car

If you buy a used car you probably buy a used battery—and you can't tell how it has been used. Better come in and let us test it.

Such a battery may seriously affect the operation of your car; you can't tell whether it does or not unless you put a really new battery on it.

When you buy a Still Better Willard with Threaded Rubber Insulation you know it is new, because it is shipped and stored Bone Dry and begins its life for your car.

You'll know the Still Better Willard by the Mark branded onto the box. Get all the facts about this remarkable battery in the booklet "A Mark with a Meaning for You."



I carry a complete line of WILLARD Batteries for your car—a farm lighting system. Also sell Dyneto farm lighting systems complete with Willard Batteries, Engine, Switch Board and Generator \$350.00.

Staub's Electric Shop
If Electrical and Good I Have It
Tel 203 127 First St. North East Side

STATE TRUNK HIGHWAY SYSTEM IS NOW MARKED
Practically everyone has noticed the white bands appearing all over the state on telephone poles, and the black triangles on line containing the words "State Trunk Highway" with a number and the word "Wise" at the bottom of the triangle.

This is the visual evidence that a road or street is on the State Trunk Highway System. Each trunk highway has a different number, and the marking is to enable the traveler to pick up a number and easily follow the special state trunk highway of highways which takes him to his destination.

The State Trunk Highway System comprises 5000 miles of road. Stretches of varying length are maintained by a patrolman, there being nearly 500 of these patrolmen now working in maintaining the system. Each county is responsible for the maintenance of the system within its limits but to the cost of this maintenance, up to a certain amount per mile, is repaid the county by the state out of the proceeds of automobile license fees.

Already the system of main roads of Wisconsin is much improved by this maintenance and as the patrol organization gets in working order the results are bound to be wonderful.

The Wisconsin Highway Commission will be glad to be notified of any markings so indefinite that the system cannot be followed (which is especially apt to occur in cities and villages) of any inattention to duty on the part of the patrolman, or of any stretches of the state system not now adequately maintained. The commission states that the only way in which the ultimate results can be secured from this maintenance is through the cooperation of the general traveling public. Constructive criticism is welcomed, as with all the Commission's efforts it can not keep constantly in touch with every patrolman, or see every stretch of road often enough to prevent all blunders.

For the convenience of the traveling public the legislature provided that a map of the Trunk Highway System should be published showing the same numbers on the various roads that are displayed on the telephone poles. With this map everyone desiring to get between any two points in Wisconsin can readily select his route and readily follow it in the road itself. These maps may be had from local stations or will be sent by Superintendent of Public Property, Madison, Wisconsin, on receipt of ten cents. Stamps not accepted.

The Wisconsin Highway Commission feels that a quite satisfactory start has been made on what is going to prove to be the most revolutionary advance in highway maintenance ever made in this or any other state, but that to secure the supreme result the general public should be better informed of what the Commission is attempting to do and give to it and to the country organizations, which are loyally cooperating, better information as to the conduct of patrolmen, their lack of attention to work, or the lack of intense work on certain places of road which are still real impediments to travel. Each citizen can help by pointing out to the Commission present shortcomings much more than he can by simply bearing them.

MARKET REPORT

Hens	.....20c
Roosters	.....18c
Geese	.....16c
Deer	.....15-16
Hides	.....11-12c
Pork, dressed	.....16-18c
Veal	.....30-33
Butter	.....34c
Eggs	.....34c
Hay, Timothy	.....\$18-\$20
Oats	.....\$1.15
Rye	.....\$1.25
Wheat	.....\$1.50
Rye Flour	.....\$1.70

Same Home
Father—I want my daughter to have as good a home after marriage as she had before.
Father—I want her to have the same.

A FAREWELL PARTY
On Sunday, July 14th, a farewell party was given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. B. Mosicki in honor of their son, who was here on a week's furlough, Sergt. Major Leo Mosicki, who is with the 10th Infantry, Company headquarters Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana. He enlisted a year and a half ago in Chicago.

The evening was spent in singing and dancing, and a fine lunch was served. The following persons were present: Miss Sophia Mosicki, Clara Wiley of Milwaukee, Helen and Julia Jozwiak, Louise and Mary Tomczyk, Eileen Wikowski, Catherine Roake, Frank Tomczyk, Peter and Anthony Jozwiak, Joe Radke, Peter Brzostowicz, Casimir and Sam Mosicki, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bukowski, Mr. and Mrs. L. Jozwiak, Mr. and Mrs. A. Wikowski, Mr. and Mrs. J. Tomczyk.

SMALL GASOLINE FIRE
The fire department was called out Tuesday morning by an alarm from the Elk Club. It seems that in trying to start a gasoline fire there the stove caught fire, but was extinguished before any damage was done.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Lucy Horton, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Kellogg and Mrs. Mae Winklin are camping at the Waupun lakes.

LOCAL ITEMS
A baby boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. William Brehm on July 13th. Geo. M. Hill is in Eau Claire this week attending district court as a witness.

Rev. G. M. Thuro was in Wausau on Sunday to preach at a Mission Festival.

Miss Flo Tobo has gone to Chicago and New York on a purchasing trip for the Johnson & Hill Co.

Atty. D. R. Goggins is in Eau Claire this week where he is attending the session of the district court.

Mrs. Wm. Witt entertained eight young people at her home on Thursday evening in honor of her guest, Miss Dorothy Bendixon of Wausau.

Miss Anna Sandman, who is employed as bookkeeper at the Journal office, Stevens Point, is home on a two weeks vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Sandman.

Mrs. Edw. Lathrop, of Tomahawk Lake, formerly Mrs. F. Patrick, visited in the city on Wednesday while enroute to Miles City, Mont., to visit her daughter, who is seriously ill.

Mrs. A. C. Berard and children who have been visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Hanson, the past two months, returned the first of the week to their home at Waukesha. They were accompanied home by Mrs. Wm. Monagan who will visit there for several weeks.

SCENES IN A LONDON FOG
The season is evidently destined to be a good one from the fog lover's point of view—if there are any fog lovers, a writer in the Westminster Gazette (London) observed recently. The specimen that developed late one recent afternoon and was in its prime a couple of hours before midnight was a particularly fine one.

In a space that a good aerodrome could have inclosed I found a chauffeur looking with a lantern for landmarks, so that he could discover in which direction his car was heading. I saw a telegraph messenger fall off his bicycle in the middle of a quiet road, apparently from sheer perplexity; and I found three motor buses that came to rest with their bonnets close together in such a way as to suggest that each had been charging the other two men and had only stopped just in time.

In the small hours of the morning I found another bus standing helplessly by the roadside with the driver slumbering within, but the driver of a motor bus is a remarkable man in many ways.

GERMAN POTASH SCARE
BASELESS, SAYS TROUG
German potash is another made-in-Germany "necessity" that the war has proved unnecessary. E. Trough, a writer in the department of the Wisconsin College of Agricultural states that, if the war continues the potash situation will become more serious, since American production is increasing so rapidly.

"The United States produced in 1917 more than three times as much potash as was produced in 1916," says Mr. Trough. "Nearly half of this potash comes from old lake beds produced from help represents about 10 per cent of the total. Another source of potash which is being rapidly promoted is that from cement mills."

"The production of potash in this country, while not adequate for all needs, is largely taking care of the small amounts needed for mixed fertilizers and should the war continue not suffer greatly for lack of potash. There are enormous quantities of potash in this country which can be made available should sufficient need arise for doing so."

"Undoubtedly, crop production on a few restricted marsh areas is being greatly lowered because of the high price of potash. While some peat and marsh soils contain several hundred pounds of potash an acre (\$8 inches), others are so low that profitable yields are not possible until liberal applications of potash have been made."

"Most of our upland soils contain from 20,000 to 10,000 pounds of potash an acre (8 inches), enough for several hundred and even a thousand crops. It is simply a matter of making the potash available by proper soil management. However, a small application of soluble potash will give increased returns on even a large percentage of upland soils."

SMALL BOY INJURED
Pittsville Record—Little Anton Braumreiter, son of Jos. Braumreiter, living north of the city limits, was shot accidentally by his playmate, Edward Schneider, during the day of the 4th of July with a 22 calibre rifle.

Just how the accident happened the little lads do not exactly know. At any rate, while the gun was in the hands of the Schneider boy it exploded and the bullet caught the Braumreiter boy in the right cheek. The boy's head must have been turned in a peculiar manner as the bullet took a course to the back of the cheek under the skin and lodged at the back of the neck about half inch under the skin.

Dr. Beyer was called and succeeded in finding and extracting the piece of lead. While the wound is in a location where it might have been serious no bad results are expected to ensue therefrom.

JULY

SALES

Bargains in Every Dept

JOHNSON & HILL CO.

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

Buy Now and Save Money

Only Two More Days of this Big Event

Sale Ends Saturday, July 20th, at 9:30 P. M.

Only Friday and Saturday of this week remain in which to secure your share of the economy specials offered during our July Clearance Sale.

These are days when economy and thrift in buying should be your guide. This sale offers you a splendid chance to get more for your money. Savings on all items are large. Yes, extra large in proportion to advanced prices on these goods bought some time ago.

Look for the Calendar Sign Display Cards marking the Sale Goods in each department.

Turkish Towels and Toweling

Two Extra Special Values.

Turkish Towels
Bleached Turkish towels of good quality and size. Regularly priced at 45c, during July Sales at 35c

Toweling
Good quality unbleached linen crash toweling, 18 in. wide, regularly priced at 18c per yard, July Sales price for 5 yards 73c

White Organdy Dresses

Women's, Misses' and Children's Dresses of white net and organdy. A splendid selection of summer dresses that are sure to please at a discount from regular prices of 25 Per Cent

Women's Hose

Women's Black Cotton Hose, sizes 9, 10 and 11. Extra good value at our special sale price of per pair

15 Cents

Hand Bags

Women's Hand Bags of black leather, very good styles. Regularly priced at \$1.25, during July sales each at 95c

Lace Curtains

One lot of beautiful Lace Curtains in white and ecru. Regular prices up to \$1.00 a pair. Special during July Sales at

One-Half Price

Pepperall Sheeting

10-4 Pepperall and Saxon Bleached Sheeting 24 yds wide. Our special July Sales price, less than mill price today, is per yard 63c

Wash Goods

One lot of pretty wash goods in short lengths. Regular prices 25c and 50c per yard. Special during July Sales at

One-Fourth Off

Mens Clothing Specials

Sale Prices on Men's Suits

Palm Beach Suits
You need a Palm Beach Suit for summer wear. Conserves wool and presents a neat, clean appearance for any occasion. Regular prices \$15.50 down to \$7.75, minus during July sales a discount of 10 per cent.

Wool Suits
in neat patterns of gray and brown mixed fabrics. Men who are thrifty in buying their clothes will take note of this lot in values up to \$20.00 at

\$14.85

Mens Shoe Specials

Men's Oxfords, black and tan, leather or fibre soles, English lasts. We have most sizes, worth \$4.00 and up. July Clearance sale price..... **\$3.15**

Men's Black Kid Oxfords, broad toes, low heel, flexible leather, Goodyear welt sewed soles. An extra good \$6 value. July sale price..... **\$4.45**

In Our Grocery Section

Goods Delivered at Cash and Carry Prices

A few to close out, dried grapes, the lb. Good for pies, requires..... **10c**

Coffee, A special, a dandy at this price, the lb..... **18c**

Solace Tea, 1 pound pkgs, black tea, the real tea..... **20c**

Per half pound package..... **35c**

Ryson Baking Powder, its good powder, it does not contain alum, 1 lb. cans..... **35c**

One cook book Free.

White Syrup—use syrup wherever you can in place of sugar, 10 lb. pails..... **79c**

Jello or Tryphoso, the package..... **10c**

Skitch, for washing it has no equal, try it, package 9c 3 packages..... **24c**

Galvanic Soap..... **29c**

Bright Mawrin Soup, try a can, it's good, can..... **9c**

Rolls Oats, per pound..... **62c**

Rolls Oats, 22 1/2 pound sacks..... **\$1.38**

Pickles, sour and dill, the dozen..... **8c**

Peanut Butter, the pound..... **20c**

Vandetta, the great Vanilla substitute. You will like the flavor, 4 oz. bottles..... **25c**

Brooms, No. 10 Perfection a good broom at only..... **63c**

Canned and Bottle Goods, a table full of bargains. Ask to see them

Now is the time to put in your stock of Mason Fruit Jars—pint jars 57c; quart jars 67c; two quart jars 77c.

Something About Horseshoe Tea—Do you know that our Horseshoe brand uncolored Jap tea put up in 1/2 and 1 pound sealed packages is something you cannot duplicate if you pay 10c the pound more, or price only..... **40c**

CLEARING SALE!

AT STEINBERG'S STORE

Sale Starts Saturday, July 20th, and Ends Saturday, July 27th.

- - An Opportunity No One Should Overlook - -

Ladies' and Misses' Suits and Coats at half price during this sale. Millinery at half price. This includes all trimmed and untrimmed Hats.

We still have a line of Dress Goods on hand, and in order to sell out the entire stock by Aug. 1st, will sell all dress goods below cost. This lot consists of Poplins, Voiles, Organdies, Curtain Goods, Percales, Gingham, Calicos, Etc.

\$3.25 White Wash Skirts this sale.....	\$2.48	Ladies' and Misses' \$15.00 Taffeta Dresses.....	\$11.50
\$1.25 White Wash Skirts this sale.....	95c	\$20.00 Taffeta Dresses clearing sale.....	\$14.95
\$1.25 Calico Wash Dress this sale.....	98c	Ladies' and Misses' \$10.00 Gingham Dresses at.....	\$7.75

331 Per Cent Discount on all Children's Coats, sizes 3 to 14.

Muslin Underwear at a great reduction during this sale.

STEINBERG'S STORE
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

"The prima donna's going to quit!" exclaimed the music director.

"I know it," replied the manager, coolly. "She demanded more salary and I told her I'd give it if she'd use the difference to take singing lessons."

Experimenta Doct

First Bach—Let's ask Peck. He's married and will be able to speak from experience.

Second Bach—On the contrary, he'll keep his mouth shut from experience.

WANT COLUMN

FOR SALE—Residence property at 860 Wyllie St. Mrs. E. C. Smith.

FOR SALE—Big bargain in six horse power gasoline engine, in first class shape. Just the thing for a farm and the best bargain ever offered. Call on Ed. Garber at Hotel Bandelin, Grand Rapids, Wis., west side.

USED LUMBER FOR SALE—About 20,000 board feet of dimension, ship lap and frame for barn 40 ft. by 100 ft. Call or write Road Construction Co., office phone 613. If

FOR RENT—Lower flat one block from main street, E. T. McCarthy.

FOR SALE—Two fresh cows with calves. R. A. Potter, R. D. 1, city.

FOR RENT—Seven room house on Willey street. Atty. D. D. Conway.

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR STOCK—1917 model, 6 cylinder car in first class shape. Newly overhauled and repainted. Inquire at Ebbes Garage.

FOR SALE CHICK—Bucaree sons are called for service, an up to date 240 acre farm with \$3000 worth of buildings on it; 160 acres cultivated, guaranteed \$4,000 worth of crops, 80 acre hayland, price \$14,000. —Owner R. C. C. Vohra, Nokona, Wis.

ANTED—Second girl. Apply Mrs. J. P. Witter.

WANTED—10 girls, Roddis Lumber Lumber & Veneer Co., Marshfield, Wis.

LOST—A top holder for an automobile. Finder will receive reward by returning to the Tribune office.

ORDERS TAKEN FOR SEED—Peck degree Rye \$2, early oats \$1.25, exclusive sacks per bushel f. o. b. Nokona. Oats gets ripe before Rye. It sown in the fall, good yields. R. C. C. Vohra, Nokona, Wis.

FOR SALE—House, other building and a Ford car, reasonable. 651 Rosemarin street. Inquire of Mrs. Zwick.

FOR SALE—Bargain if taken at once, coffee grinder, refrigerator, show cases, oil tank and pump, counters and all fixtures in the Nash Grocery Co's. store. C. M. Nash, Manager.

FOR SALE—One black gelding 11 years old or will trade for a cow. P. H. Likke, Vesper, R. 1.

SPECIAL FOR SALE—Fine residence lot 72x156 feet on west corner. Good shade trees in front, two entrances, fine garden site in rear on alley. Price \$635. Cash for quick sale. This value cannot be duplicated in city. See or call Mrs. Geo. Houston.

FOR SALE—One Ford five passenger touring car, also one Ford roadster with delivery box, both cars in good condition. These cars must be sold at once so any reasonable offer taken. Ragan Auto Sales.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—120 acres of improved farm with or without stock and machinery. Inquire at this office. Frank Gallagher R. C.

FOR SALE—193 acres of as good land as can be found in Juneau county. Will consider trade for city property. And. Karsboom.

MACHINISTS

HELP WIN THE WAR

We need Operators for Lathes Planers-Boring Mills-Milling Machines, also Toolmakers.

Come to Erie—A cool place to live—A cool shop to work in with

GOOD PAY

STEADY WORK

During and After the War

Write or Call

GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.

ERIE PENN.

"Opportunity Headquarters"

If on Government Work do not Leave.

ALL Opticians Claim To Make Them—

I make the EYES PROVE the GLASSES are CORRECT or they do not leave my establishment.

If your Glasses are correct today, you can see PERFECTLY, if not, the Glasses should be discarded and CORRECT GLASSES worn do not experiment—visit

LOUIS REICHEL

SCHOOL CENSUS JUNE 30, 1918		14 years and less than 14		4 years and less than 4		Total	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	boys and girls	
7 yrs. and less than 14	617	145	1274	1274	1225	2499	
GENERAL STATISTICS							
1. No. pupils enrolled end of school year	89	889	361	1250			
2. No. pupils leaving during school year	89	889	361	1250			
3. Net enrollment	117	974	415	1389			
4. No. pupils leaving before end of the school year on account of—							
(a) Obtaining labor permits	0	0	5	5			
(b) Other causes	28	105	49	182			
5. No. non-resident tuition pupils enrolled	0	13	99	112			
KINDERGARTEN AND ELEMENTARY GRADES							
6. No. days attendance by all pupils	162,002	62,719	224,721				
7. No. days schools were in session	177	177	177	3			
8. Average daily attendance	915.3	345.3	1260.6				
9. No. pupils attending 160 days and over	647	315	962				
10. No. pupils not attending 160 days	444	100	544				
11. No. class rooms	35	27	62				
12. Seating capacity	1600	481	2081				
13. Total seating capacity possible to provide	1800	500	2300				
14. No. assembly rooms	28	1	29				
15. No. gymnasiums—none							
16. No. librarians and assistants—None.							
17. No. school physicians—One medical inspector who is also health officer.							
18. No. School nurses—None.							
19. No. transient officers—Chief of police.							
20. No. buildings for H. S. Only—None.							
21. No. buildings for grades only—None.							
22. No. buildings for H. S. and grades—Two.							
23. Total buildings—Nine (one not used).							
24. No. kindergartens—Four.							
25. No. ungraded class—None so called.							
26. No. children 7 years old and less than 14 residing in the city and more than two miles from the school—3.							
27. No. of these children who attended any school—3.							
28. Assessed valuation of city school district—\$6,351,075.00.							
29. No. of teachers attending summer session in 1917 six weeks or more—0.							
30. No. of elementary teachers working in grades 1-4-18; in grades 4-8-12; partly in each, 3; in ungraded classes—none; total elementary teachers—33.							
PAROCHIAL SCHOOL STATISTICS							
31. No. parochial schools included in this report	4						
32. No. not included—Total No. in city	13						
33. No. teachers last day of school	13						
34. No. 4 years and less than 20 enrolled	13						
35. No. of these not enrolled in public school some time during the year	6						
36. No. 7 years and less than 14 enrolled	405						

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918		Total		Salaries		Other Objects	
Expenses of General Control							
1. Board of Education and the secretary's office	\$955.02	\$773.97	\$181.05				
2. School census	75.67	70.00	5.67				
3. Finance office and accounts	29.60		29.60				
4. Legal services	None						
5. Operation and maintenance of office buildings—Included in High School.							
6. Officers in control of buildings and supplies—None.							
7. Salary of the superintendent of schools	2,470.00	2,470.00					
8. Expenses of office of superintendent of schools	164.04		164.04				
9. Enforcement of compulsory education and truancy laws	9.00		9.00				
10. Other expenses of general control	167.07		167.07				
11. Total	\$3,860.40	\$3,313.97	\$546.43				
Expenses of Instruction							
12. Salaries of supervisors of grades or of subjects	\$4,278.35	\$2,080.48	\$2,197.87				
13. Other expenses of supervision	None						
14. Salaries of principals and their clerks	3,362.11	3,581.74	1,770.37				
15. Other expenses of principals	None						
16. Salaries of men teachers	3,322.77	178.94	3,441.83				
17. Salaries of women teachers	23,961.02	16,314.86	9,746.16				
18. Textbooks	None						
19. Stationery and supplies used in instruction	678.39	258.80	419.59				
20. Materials used in manual training and domestic science	1,055.18	152.41	902.77				
21. Other expenses of instruction	57.13	18.00	39.13				
22. Total	\$40,804.05	\$22,580.23	\$18,223.82				
Expenses of operation of school plant							
23. Wages of janitors and other employees	\$6,628.81	\$4,512.21	\$2,116.60				
24. Fuel	\$2,156.64	\$4,398.98	\$2,242.34				
25. Water	305.62	263.65	41.97				
26. Light and power	1,049.68	541.01	508.67				
27. Janitor's supplies	726.60	470.84	255.76				
28. Other expenses of operation of school plant	282.25	150.63	131.62				
29. Total	\$17,208.40	\$10,476.52	\$6,731.88				
Expenses of Maintenance of School Plant:							
30. Repair of buildings and upkeep of grounds	\$3,467.44	\$1,915.36	\$1,552.08				
31. Replacement of equipment	143.71	25.45	118.26				
32. Insurance	1,928.37	708.45	1,219.92				
33. Other expenses of maintenance of school plant	65.19	20.00	35.19				
34. Total	\$5,504.71	\$2,679.26	\$2,825.45				
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES							
35. Salaries of librarians and assistants	None						
36. Library books	None						
37. Other expenses of libraries	None						
38. Salaries of physicians and nurses	None						
39. Other expenses of promotion of health	None						
40. Transportation of pupils	None						
41. Payments to other districts	None						
42. Teachers' pension and retirement fund	None						
43. Rent	None						
44. Other miscellaneous expenses	None						
45. Total	None						
OUTLAYS							
46. Land	None						
47. New buildings	None						
48. Alteration of old buildings	None						
49. Equipment of new buildings and grounds	None						
50. Equipment of old buildings, exclusive of replacements	1,595.18						
51. Redemption of bonds	None						
52. Redemption of short-term bonds	None						
53. Payments of warrants and orders of preceding years	40,030.81						
54. Payments of sinking funds	None						
55. Payments of interest	3,009.71						
56. Miscellaneous payments	8,224.44						
57. Total	\$55,024.83						
58. Total lines 11, 22, 29, 34, 45	\$123,754.89						
REVENUE RECEIPTS							
59. Balance on hand June 30, 1917	\$7,802.63						
60. State fund apportionment	7,147.85						
61. Taxes levied by county supervisors	7,041.65						
62. City school taxes	56,000.00						
63. Free high school aid	361.58						
64. State aid for manual training	220.85						
65. State aid for domestic science	220.85						
66. State aid for agriculture	None						
67. State aid for deaf and blind	None						
68. State aid for Commercial Course	220.85						
69. State aid for Teachers Training Course	None						
70. Tuition received: Grades, \$121.17; High School, \$2,625.50; total	2,746.67						
71. Total	\$78,960.30						
NON-REVENUE RECEIPTS							
72. Loans	None						
73. Sale of bonds	None						
74. Warrants issued and unpaid	\$34,752.20						
75. Sales of real property and proceeds from insurance adjustments	None						
76. Sales of equipment and supplies	04.54						
77. Refund of payments	1.76						
78. Other non-revenue receipts	9,514.16						
79. Total	\$44,832.75						
80. Total lines 62, 78, 86	\$123,754.89						
81. Balance on hand June 30, 1918	\$2,340.79						

ANALYSIS OF TEACHING FORCE EMPLOYED ON THE LAST DAY OF SCHOOL		Men		Women		Total	
Kindergarten		4		4		8	
Elementary Grades		0		24		24	
High School		0		13		13	
Teachers of Special Subjects		2		3		5	
Principals		1		5		6	
Superintendents		2		3		5	
Assistant Superintendent		0		0		0	
Superintendents		1		0		1	
Total		8		50		58	
CONTINUOUS SERVICE AND EXPERIENCE OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED							
1 year	2	3	4	6	5	10	
less than 2 yrs.	14	13	9	4	9	58	
2 yrs. or more	6	9	4	6	5	16	
CERTIFICATES HELD BY TEACHERS EMPLOYED							
On examination	0					37	
Normal School	0					16	
University or College	0					2	
Special	0					4	
First Grade	0					0	
Second Grade	0					0	
Third Grade	0					0	
GENERAL STATISTICS—High School							
1. No. of teachers employed, including principal	4		19		23		
2. Total number of pupils enrolled	210		208		418		
3. Pupils leaving during year for other public high schools	0		3		3		

4. Net enrollment excluding those leaving for other schools	210	205	
5. Number of pupils enrolled not over 20 years old	210	205	
6. Number of pupils enrolled over 20 years of age	76	70	
7. Number enrolled			
(a) Freshman year	56	56	
(b) Sophomore year	38	42	
(c) Junior year	40	36	
(d) Senior year	0	2	
(e) Specials	210	205	
(f) Total enrolled	210	205	
8. Total length of school in days including holidays			
9. Number of days school was actually in session (excluding holidays)			
10. Total days attendance	62,719	345.3	
11. Average daily attendance			
12. Total number entering a high school for first time:			
(a) from local city elementary grades			
(b) from elementary grades of other cities			
(c) from state graded schools			
(d) from rural schools not state graded			
(e) from private or parochial schools			
13. Graduates, 1917-1918: Boys, 40; Girls, 35; Total			
14. Graduates since organization of school:			
Boys, 392; Girls, 425; Total			
15. Number of non-residents: Boys, 51; Girls, 48; Total			
16. Rate of tuition for non-residents, per week			\$1.00
17. Entire amount of tuition for non-residents for year 1917-1918 either collected or uncollected			\$3,048.00
18. Net enrollment in grades 1-8			
19. Number of graduates from 8th grade 1915-1917			
20. Number of graduates from 8th grade 1917-1918			
21. Number of teachers giving full time to work in grades 1-8			2
22. Number of gymnasiums			1
23. Assessed valuation of high school district			\$6,351,075.00
27. Cost of janitor service for 1917-1918			2,116
28. Total cost of maintaining high school			27,971
29. Total cost of school maintenance including grade expenses			63,698

Utter Cruelty
The prima donna's going to quit!
"I know it," replied the manager, coolly. "She demanded more salary and I told her I'd give it if she'd use the difference to take singing lessons."
Experience Docet
First Bach—Let's ask Peck. He's married and will be able to speak from experience.
Second Bach—On the contrary, he'll keep his mouth shut from experience.

WANT COLUMN

FOR SALE—Residence property at 860 Wylie St. Mrs. E. C. Smith.
FOR SALE—Big bargain in six horse power gas engine, in first class shape. Just the thing for a farm and the best bargain ever offered. Call on Ed. Garber at Hotel Bandelin, Grand Rapids, Wis., west side.
USED LUMBER FOR SALE—About 20,000 board feet of dimension, ship lap and frame for barn 40 ft. by 100 ft. Call or write Road Construction Co., office phone 613, if.
FOR RENT—Lower flat one block from main street. E. T. McCarthy.
FOR SALE—Two fresh cows with calves. R. A. Potter, R. D. 1, city.
FOR RENT—Seven room house on Wilby street. Atty. D. H. Conway.
FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR STOCK—1917 model, 6 cylinder car in first class shape. Newly overhauled and repainted. Inquire at Ebbes garage.
FOR SALE CHEAP—Because sons are called for service, an up to date 240 acre farm with 32000 worth of buildings on it; 150 acres cultivated, guaranteed \$4,000 worth of crops, 80 acre hayland, price \$14,000. Owner R. C. C. Vehr, Nekosha, Wis.
ANTED—Second girl. Apply Mrs. P. Witter.
ANTED—10 girls, Roddis Lumber & Veneer Co., Marshfield, Wis.
LOST—A top holder for an automobile. Finder will receive reward by returning to the Tribune office.
ORDERS TAKEN FOR SEED—Pea, degree Rye \$2, early oats \$1.25, exclusive sacks per bushel 10 c. b. Nekosha, Wis. Newly overhauled and repainted. Inquire at Ebbes garage.
FOR SALE—House, other building and a Ford car, reasonable. 601 Rosecrans street. Inquire for Frank Zwicker.
FOR SALE—Bargain if taken at once, coffee grinder, refrigerator, show cases, oil tank and pump, counters and all fixtures in the Nash Grocery Co's. store. C. M. Nash, Manager.
FOR SALE—One black gelding 11 years old or will trade for a cow. P. H. Likke, Vesper, R. 1.
SPECIAL FOR SALE—Fine residence, 12x135 feet on street car line. Good shade trees in front, detached, fine garden set in rear on alley. Price \$635. Cash for quick sale. This value cannot be duplicated in city. See or call Mrs. G. E. Houston.
FOR SALE—One Ford five passenger touring car, also one used roadster with delivery box, both cars in good condition. These cars must be sold at once so any reasonable offer takes them. Ragan Auto Sales.
FOR SALE OR TRADE—120 acres of improved farm with or without stock and machinery. Inquire at this office. Frank Gallagher R. 1.
FOR SALE—198 acres of as good land as can be found in Juneau county. Will consider trade for city property. And. Karsboom.

MACHINISTS
HELP WIN THE WAR
We need Operators for Lathes, Planers, Boring Mills, Milling Machines, also Toolmakers.
Come to Erie—A cool place to live—A cool shop to work in with
GOOD PAY
STEADY WORK
During and After the War
Write or Call
GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.
ERIE, PENN.
"Opportunity Headquarters"
If on Government Work do not Leave.

LOUIS REICHEL
All Opticians Claim To Make Them—
I make the EYES PROVE the GLASSES are CORRECT or they do not leave my establishment.
If your Glasses are correct today, you can see PERFECTLY. If not, the Glasses should be discarded and CORRECT GLASSES worn do not experiment—visit
LOUIS REICHEL

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CITY SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS FOR THE CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS, STATE OF WISCONSIN, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918

SCHOOL CENSUS JUNE 30, 1918

Grade		School	Total
6. No. days attendance by all pupils	162,002	62,719	224,721
7. No. days school was in session	177	163	340
8. Average daily attendance	915.3	345.3	1260.6
9. No. pupils attending 160 days and over	647	315	962
10. No. pupils not attending 160 days	444	100	544
11. No. class rooms	35	27	62
12. Seating capacity	1600	481	2081
13. Total seating capacity possible to provide in present buildings	1800	500	2300
21. No. assembly rooms	28	1	29
22. No. gymnasiums—One.			
23. No. librarians and assistants—None.			
24. No. school physicians—One medical inspector who is also health officer.			
25. No. School nurses—None.			

KINDERGARTEN AND ELEMENTARY GRADES

Kindergarten	Elementary	High School	Total
6. No. days attendance by all pupils	162,002	62,719	224,721
7. No. days schools were in session	177	177	177
8. Average daily attendance	915.3	345.3	1260.6
9. No. pupils attending 150 days and over	647	315	962
10. No. pupils not attending 150 days	444	100	544
11. No. class rooms	35	27	62
12. Seating capacity	1600	481	2084
13. Total seating capacity possible to provide in present buildings	1800	500	2300
14. No. assembly rooms	28	1	29
15. No. gymnasiums—none			
16. No. librarians and assistants—None			
17. No. school physicians—One medical inspector who is also health officer.			
18. No. school nurses—None			
19. No. transient officers—Chief of police.			
20. No. buildings for H. S. Only—None			
21. No. buildings for grades only—six.			
22. No. buildings for H. S. and grades—Two.			
23. Total buildings—Nine (one not used).			
24. No. kindergartens—Four			
25. No. ungraded classes—None so called.			
26. No. children 7 years old and less than 14 residing in the city and more than two miles from the school—3.			
27. No. of these children who attended any school—3.			
28. Assessed valuation of city school district—\$6,351,075.00.			
29. No. of teachers attending summer session in 1917 plus 3 weeks or more—6.			
30. No. of elementary teachers working in grades 1-4-18; in grades 4-8-12, partly in each, 3; in ungraded classes—none; total elementary teachers—33.			

PAROCHIAL SCHOOL STATISTICS

Parochial	Total
31. No. parochial schools included in this report	4
32. No. not included—0; Total No. in city	4
33. No. teachers last day of school	13
34. No. 4 years and less than 20 enrolled	581
35. No. of pupils not attending in some time during the year	6
36. No. 7 years and less than 14 enrolled	465

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918

Expenses of General Control	Total	Salaries	Other
1. Board of Education and the secretary's office	\$ 955.02	\$ 773.97	\$ 181.05
2. School census	75.67	70.00	5.67
3. Finance offices and accounts	29.80		29.80
4. Legal services	None		
5. Operation and maintenance of office building—Included in High School.	None		
6. Officers in control of building and supplies—None			
7. Salary of the superintendent of schools	2,470.00	2,470.00	
8. Expenses of office of superintendent of schools	164.04		164.04
9. Enforcement of compulsory attendance and truancy laws	9.00		9.00
10. Other expenses of general control	157.07		157.07

11. Total	\$3,860.40	\$8,319.97	\$546.43
12. Salaries of supervisors of grades or of subjects	\$4,278.35	\$2,080.48	\$2,197.87
13. Other expenses of supervision	None		
14. Salaries of principals and their clerks	\$3,852.11	\$3,851.74	\$1,770.37
15. Other expenses of principals	None		
16. Salaries of men teachers	\$3,322.77	175.94	\$3,146.83
17. Salaries of women teachers	\$3,061.02	16,314.86	\$9,746.16
18. Textbooks	None		
19. Stationery and supplies used in instruction	678.39	258.80	419.59
20. Materials used in manual training and domestic science	1,055.18	152.41	902.77
21. Other expenses of instruction	57.13	18.00	39.13

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

22. Total	\$40,804.95	\$22,580.23	\$18,224.72
23. Expenses of operation of school plant	Total	Elementary	High
24. Fuel	\$2,115.64	\$4,612.21	\$2,115.60
25. Water	3,215.64	4,538.98	3,675.66
26. Light and power	305.62	141.87	141.87
27. Other supplies	726.50	541.01	508.67
28. Other expenses of operation of school plant	282.25	159.83	122.42

29. Total	\$17,298.40	\$10,476.52	\$6,821.88
30. Repair of buildings and upkeep of grounds	\$3,647.44	\$1,915.36	\$1,552.08
31. Repair and replacement of equipment	143.71	26.45	117.26
32. Insurance	1,928.37	708.45	1,219.92
33. Other expenses of maintenance of school plant	55.19	20.00	35.19
34. Total	\$5,594.71	\$2,870.26	\$2,924.45

OUTLAYS

35. Salaries of librarians and assistants	None		
36. Library books	\$354.04		
37. Other expenses of libraries	None		
38. Salaries of physicians and nurses	None		
39. Other expenses of promotion of health	None		
40. Transportation of pupils	None		
41. Payments to other districts	None		
42. Teachers' pension and retirement fund	370.77		
43. Rent	None		
44. Other miscellaneous expenses	319.10		
45. Total	\$1,171.60		

REVENUE RECEIPTS

46. Land	None		
47. New buildings	\$2,064.89		
48. Alteration of old buildings	None		
49. Equipment of new buildings	None		
50. Equipment of old buildings, exclusive of replacements	1,595.18		
51. Redemption of bonds	None		
52. Redemption of short-term loans	None		
53. Payments of warrants and orders of preceding years	40,080.81		
54. Payments of sinking funds	None		
55. Payments of interest	3,009.71		
56. Miscellaneous payments	\$3,224.44		
57. Total	\$55,024.83		
58. Total lines 11, 22, 29, 34, 45	\$123,754.89		

NON-REVENUE RECEIPTS

59. Loans	None		
60. Sale of bonds	None		
61. Warrants issued and unpaid	\$34,782.29		
62. Sales of real property and proceeds from insurance adjustments	None		
63. Sales of equipment and supplies	64.64		
64. Refund of payments	1.76		
65. Other non-revenue receipts	9,514.16		
Total line 70 to 65	\$44,332.75		
67. Total lines 62, 78, 80	\$123,087.63		
68. Balance on hand June 30, 1918	\$123,754.89		
69. Balance on hand June 30, 1918	\$2,340.79		

ANALYSIS OF TEACHING FORCE EMPLOYED ON THE LAST DAY OF SCHOOL

Kindergarten	Elementary	High School	Total
Men	24	13	37
Women	4	11	15
Total	28	24	52

CERTIFICATES HELD BY TEACHERS EMPLOYED

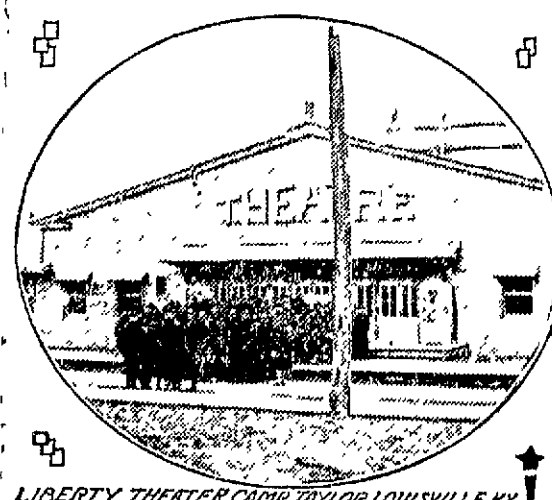
On examination	Normal School	University or College	Special	First Grade	Second Grade	Third Grade	Total
0	27	15	4	4	0	0	50
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
77	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

GENERAL STATISTICS—High School				23	N
	Male	Female	Total	iz	M
No. of teachers employed, including principal	4	19	23	lu <th>H</th>	H
Total number of pupils enrolled	210	208	418	fr	
Pupils leaving during year for other public high schools	0	3	3		

N	4. Net enrollment excluding those leaving for other schools	210	205	
5	5. Number of pupils enrolled not over 20 years old	210	205	
6	6. Number of pupils enrolled over 20 years of age	0	0	
7	7. Number enrolled (a) Freshman year	76	70	
8	(b) Sophomore year	56	55	
9	(c) Junior year	38	42	
0	(d) Senior year	40	36	
1	(e) Specials	0	2	
2	(f) Total enrolled	210	205	
3	8. Total length of school in days including holidays			
4	9. Number of days school was actually in session (excluding holidays)			
5	10. Total days attendance			62
6	11. Average daily attendance			3
7	12. Total number entering a high school for first time:			
8	(a) from local city elementary grades			
9	(b) from elementary grades of other cities			
0	(c) from state graded schools			
1	(d) from rural schools not state graded			
2	(e) from private or parochial schools			
3	13. Graduates, 1917-1918: Boys, 40; Girls, 35; Total			
4	14. Graduates since organization of school:			
5	Boys, 392; Girls, 425; Total			
6	15. Number of non-residents: Boys, 51; Girls, 48; Total			
7	16. Rate of tuition for non-residents, per week			\$
8	17. Entire amount of tuition for non-residents for year 1917-1918			\$3.04
9	either collected or paid			
0	18. Net enrollment in grades 1-8			
1	19. Number of graduates from 8th grade 1916-1917			
2	20. Number of graduates from 8th grade 1917-1918			
3	21. Number of teachers giving full time to work in grades 1-8			
4	22. Number of gymnasiums			
5	23. Assessed valuation of high school district			\$6,351.07
6	24. Cost of janitor service for 1917-1918			2.11
7	25. Total cost of maintaining high school			27.97
8	26. Total cost of school maintenance including grade expenses			63,699

Comfort and Entertainment for Soldiers

Theaters, Libraries, Hostess Houses and Club Rooms Meet Need of Men in Camp



LIBERTY THEATER, CAMP TAYLOR, LOUISVILLE, KY.

The war and navy departments' commissions on training camp activities were created at the beginning of the war to supply our young men everywhere in training with the necessities of life. Raymond B. Fustick, chairman of these two commissions, wished to accomplish this by creating as little new machinery as possible. Therefore, the Young Men's Christian association, the Knights of Columbus, the Jewish Welfare board, the American Library association and all such already existing organizations were called upon to lend their cooperation. The Young Men's Christian association came into the camps first with that unique institution, the Hostess House. This house was designed primarily to take care of women visitors to the camps and furnish a place of meeting between them and the men.

The commissions were determined to cover the whole ground in furnishing amusement, recreation and educational facilities for the soldiers and sailors. Wherever there seemed to be a gap that no existing agency was particularly prepared to fill the commissions supplied the need direct, meeting the problem of a place to go to and be entertained in the evenings. The post exchanges, or soldier's cooperative stores, were similarly started in the 16 National army camps, and furnish a place where the men may spend their money. Everything is on sale there from a shoe shine to a bank vaulting and from an ice cream soda to a song book of the kind that the men use when they gather together by the thousands for mass singing.

Club life in the camps is furnished through the Y. M. C. A. and the K. of C., and in a few camps the Jewish Welfare buildings. Men may read, write, loaf and smoke, listen to music and write letters home in these buildings. Also, in the auditorium of each building, entertainments of all sorts or held. Camp talent musicians, athletic stunts, and imported entertainment programs all take place here, in addition to these given in the larger Y. M. C. A. and K. of C. buildings. The hostess houses are in the heart of the camp, and furnish the home life of the camp and has come to be popular with the men in the evenings all during the week. With the library to furnish him with plenty of good reading matter and a quiet place to read in; with the post exchange playing the role of country store or corner drug store not only in supplying his needs, but in furnishing a place to meet his friends and swap stories—the men's needs are pretty thoroughly taken care of.

Thirty-six library buildings have already been completed in the military camps of the country, and others are under way. These buildings are made possible by a special grant from the Carnegie corporation of \$320,000 and other funds. The type of building chosen is new in the library world. They are wooden structures of rather plain design, similar to the usual type of buildings found in modern camps. Most of the buildings in the cantonments are 120 by 40 feet, while those in smaller camps are 80 by 40 feet. Special attention has been given to adequate facilities for heating, ventilation and light, and many features are now being added to make these quiet, restful buildings more attractive and inviting than would be expected in the usual camp building. Some of the buildings have spacious open fireplaces built into the walls. Others have closed porches, and all are equipped with fire extinguishers, drinking fountains and running water.

The interior is one large reading room, with two bedrooms located at one end for housing the library staff. Trained librarians are in charge of each building. All of the shelves are open for inspection and contain from 10,000 to 20,000 volumes. Each building has a comfortable seating capacity for about 200 readers. In the library building is housed the main supply of books for the entire camp and from it branches are maintained in the barracks, the mess halls, hospitals, Y. M. C. A. and K. of C. buildings.

Each of the sixteen National army camps has been provided by the commissions on training camp activities with a Liberty Theater building, having seating capacity of 3,000 and a stage accommodating the scenery for "Broadway" productions. These buildings are furnished with real footlights, dressing rooms and scenery for any ordinary production. There is also an orchestra pit where regimental bands play at every performance.

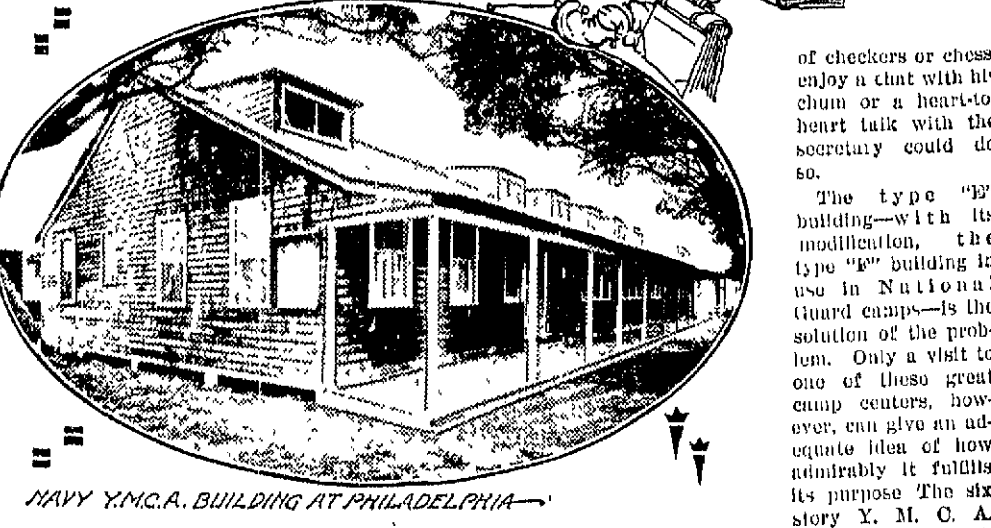
Since theaters of a smaller type have been completed in the National Guard camps and others are in course of construction. The entire sixteen



INTERIOR OF LIBRARY AT CAMP GRANT, ROCKFORD, ILL.



INTERIOR OF HOSTESS HOUSE, CAMP LEWIS, WASHINGTON



NAVY Y.M.C.A. BUILDING AT PHILADELPHIA

of these will have these buildings when the plan is completed. The approximate size of the larger permanent theaters is 170 by 120 feet, with a seating capacity of from 2,500 to 3,000. The stages in these theaters are 20 by 32 feet and the floor of the house 132 by 120 feet. The National Guard camps' theaters have a seating capacity of 1,000; the building is 60 by 120 feet and the stage 22 by 40 feet. The house floors are approximately 80 by 60 feet.

Each theater has five entrances and fifteen exits, and is so constructed as to be easily emptied in case of fire. Much of the work of constructing these theaters has been carried on by the many electricians, scene painters and other expert mechanics who were discovered in the camps. Chautauqua tents are used for "shows" in the smaller camps, where regular dramatic productions, vaudeville and movies are provided by the government for the men.

The Hostess House is a large, brown, bungalow-like building set near the entrance to the camp, and stands out distinctly against the background of unimproved army buildings.

Of the \$5,000,000 Y. M. C. A. war fund, \$1,350,000 was appropriated as an initial fund in starting the Hostess House work. Seventy of these buildings are already in operation. Some of the larger cantonments have two, or even three where the number of negro troops makes one seem advisable for colored women. Women architects have had the entire charge of the plans for the Hostess Houses. While these houses vary somewhat in size and detail, according to the demands of the situation, in general structure and style they are similar. The utmost degree of attractiveness in keeping with camp life has been achieved both inside and outside of these buildings. Each one has a large chimney in the middle of the living room, a rest room for women, out of which opens a fully equipped nursery; and the back of the building houses a canteen, where attractive meals are served. The buildings are electric lighted and steam heated, as are also the sun parlors which usually extend across two sides of the house. The second floor of the larger buildings contains not only the bedrooms of the resident hostesses and staffs, but emergency sleeping quarters for women stranded in camp.

The Y. M. C. A. has been on the ground from the first. Before the camps were entirely completed they had their headquarters established in tents and were present with a welcome to the incoming recruits. They dispensed information and good cheer. In fact, one of their representatives accompanied each of the incoming troop trains, going from car to car, addressing the men informally, telling them what the Y. M. C. A. stood for in camp and preparing them for the sort of thing that would greet them at camp. The Y. M. C. A. operates 178 army and navy stations at present. At the largest of these there are 14 buildings with a large force of secretaries and other officials.

The new standard service or so-called type "E" Y. M. C. A. building is an interesting architectural achievement. It is the last word in utility, compactness, economy of space, material and money efficiency and adaptability to a multitude of dissimilar uses. The problem was to find buildings that would be "all things to all men" in the cantonments. The demand was for some sort of building that would simultaneously be home, club, church, schoolhouse and entertainment center for the men in the ranks, a place where the whole varied army Y. M. C. A. program could be going on at one time without any phase seriously interfering with other phases of the work; where there would be facilities for the movies, the lectures, or the religious talks, and where at the same time the man who wanted to write home, buy a stamp or a money order, wrap up a package, borrow a book or a magazine, play a game

of checkers or chess, enjoy a chat with his chum or a heart-to-heart talk with the secretary could do so.

The type "E" building—with its modification, the type "F" building in use in National Guard camps—is the solution of the problem. Only a visit to one of these great camp centers, however, can give an adequate idea of how admirably it fulfills its purpose. The six-story Y. M. C. A.

buildings are easily distinguishable by their dark green roof of stain from the bare and unpainted barracks that flank them. Numerous broad windows in the roof flood the interior with sunshine, and doors placed at convenient intervals afford ready access to outside and inside.

Once inside of the building, it is seen that the larger wing is the auditorium, the smaller the social hall. In the former are permanent benches, a stage at the far end with a piano on it and a moving-picture screen. Shelf-decks for writing run all around the walls and two long hanging shelves, one in the middle of each half of the auditorium, are ingeniously fastened to the posts that support the roof, and may be raised for writing or lowered when the room is to be used for any gathering.

At the end of the smaller wing farthest from the desk (which is located in the connecting passageway) a large stone or brick fireplace leads a cheerful, homelike atmosphere. At the big cantonments a Y. M. C. A. headquarters building is necessary, and from it the activities in all the centers in any one camp are directed. The head camp secretary, the camp athletic director, the camp song leader, the camp religious work director and the other head secretaries have their offices and rooms. Their building likewise is the scene of convenience and efficient arrangement. It is an oblong two-story structure with the entrance slightly to the right of the middle of the longer side. This entrance leads into a diminutive lobby, where are desks, very welcome heating furnaces for the entire building, chairs and built-in benches to the right and left. Numerous offices for the various camp secretaries, a large committee room, and storerooms filled with shelves on shelves and filled with all manner of requisites for the camp work open onto the two halls. Clear across one end of the building at the extreme end of the hall is a two-story "lean-to" storeroom for heavier materials and supplies. This place is equipped with scales, truck, small black and tackle and the like.

The second floor of the headquarters building is divided lengthwise by a hall which runs from end to end. Doors on this open into the bedrooms of the secretaries, into a well-fitted linen closet and into the bathroom. The latter is equipped with basin, shower bath and other customary fixtures. Every kind of space is skillfully made use of.

In addition to the auditorium comprising one wing of every type "E" building, a huge central auditorium is building in each of the large cantonments. This structure measures 131 by 108 feet and will seat 2,803 men. Several hundred more can be accommodated in the standing room. This type of building will be used for staging plays, vaudeville, concerts, lectures and the large religious gatherings.

The building known as type "F" is in use in some of the camps and cantonments for serving smaller units instead of the type "E" structure. The "F" building is simply the "E" building with the social hall left off, and is used for serving units of less than 2,000 men.

The total number of Y. M. C. A. buildings either in operation or under construction in the camps and cantonments of this country is somewhat in excess of four hundred. Of these about 160 are standard service buildings and approximately 125 of the "F" type. Besides these permanent buildings 130 tents are in use at various points. Headquarters buildings for each of the 32 National army cantonments and National Guard camps are included in the total, as well as 18 auditoriums for the National army for one camp, a standard service building costs usually from \$7,500 to \$8,000.

ed buttons, needles and thread, clothes stops for tying each garment in a compact roll, knitted cap called a "watch cap," cloth "pancake" cap, cap ribbon, comb, two sets of heavy underwear, woolen gloves, a dozen handkerchiefs, two white hats, jack knife, blue-knitted jersey, two white jumpers and trousers, pair of leggings, silk neckerchief, heavy blue overcoat, blue over-shirt and trousers, two towels, six pairs of woolen socks and a pair of high shoes. All this is provided with out cost to the recruit.

What's in the Jackie's Kit? It may be of interest to enumerate the various articles provided each soldier by the government for his personal equipment. The following items are issued to the recruits as the articles are needed: One pair of articles, bathing trunks, two woolen blankets, whisk broom, scrub brush, shoe brush, assort-

ed buttons, needles and thread, clothes stops for tying each garment in a compact roll, knitted cap called a "watch cap," cloth "pancake" cap, cap ribbon, comb, two sets of heavy underwear, woolen gloves, a dozen handkerchiefs, two white hats, jack knife, blue-knitted jersey, two white jumpers and trousers, pair of leggings, silk neckerchief, heavy blue overcoat, blue over-shirt and trousers, two towels, six pairs of woolen socks and a pair of high shoes. All this is provided with out cost to the recruit.

Hens' Eggs Dear? Use Ostriches'. Ostrich eggs are being packed extensively in South America in liquid form and shipped to London. One ostrich egg weighs between two and three pounds and is equivalent to about two dozen hens' eggs.

If this experiment opens a market for ostrich eggs in cooking or table use, the ostrich farmers of South America, it is said, will be able to maintain their industry, which has been suffering from the handicap of no demand for ostrich feathers during war times. Fresh ostrich eggs have long been a staple product in South America, it is said, and are used by bakers to mix with hens' eggs in the making of cake and pastry.

FIGHTS FIERCE LION IN CAGE

Moving-Picture Scene Turned Into One of Deadly Realism.

URNS ON TRAINER

Catches Man Unarmed as Camera Click—Nearly Torn to Ribbons Before Daring Rescue Saves Life.

Fort Lee, N. J.—The daring of John A. Cahill, an animal trainer, in entering, unarmed, a cage in which there was a 500-pound lion in an ugly mood, nearly cost him his life in a film company's studio here. Had it not been for the gallant rescue by a stage carpenter, who went into the cage and fought the beast to a standstill, Cahill probably would have been mangled to death. As it was, he was taken to the hospital with 25 wounds—scratches and bites—on his chest, back and cheeks.

Hired to Brave Lion.

The "movie" folk were filming a play which calls for one of the characters to brave a lion in its den. Cahill, who is thirty-eight and lives at Elizabeth, N. J., was engaged for this part. He also provided the lion, which was one of a number kept at what is called the Lion Farm, near Elizabeth.

The beast behaved angrily at being moved to Fort Lee, and was in bad humor as Cahill prepared to enter the



The Trainer Once More Went Down.

cage, while three camera operators ground away at their machinery. No sooner had the trainer stepped within and closed the door back of him when the lion sprang forward and with a single sweep of the paw knocked him down. Cahill turned face downward and the animal pounced, calked, upon his back, ripping his flesh in many places.

Cahill struggled to his feet and faced the lion, but it was not to be quelled by a look. It sprang again, and the trainer once more went down, but this time he managed to get his arms around the beast's neck and wrestle with it. Thus he kept away from the claws, but the lion, snapping from side to side, bit through both his cheeks.

Meanwhile there was much excitement among a large group of actors and actresses who had assembled to watch the picture in the making. Several of the women fainted, and others ran away shrieking. No one seemed to know what to do until one of the camera men seized a fire extinguisher and shot the acid contents into the beast's mouth and eyes. This halted its attack for a moment, but then it shook its great head and pounced back upon Cahill, this time ripping his chest.

A Daring Rescue.

John C. Abbott, Jr., a stage carpenter, was working outside the building when the screams of the women reached his ears. He realized that something probably had happened to the lion and, running, grabbed as he went a long-handled ax.

Several persons tried to restrain Abbott, but he pushed them aside, opened the door of the cage and ran at the lion with his ax. Before the animal recovered from his surprise Abbott, butted it on the head and it backed away from the prostrate Cahill. Abbott swung again and landed on the beast's skull. This partially stunned it and a third blow laid it out helpless. Then the carpenter seized Cahill's legs and dragged him to safety outside the cage.

Eats Ground Glass Evidence.

San Francisco—Jack, the office boy at City Food Administrator Pond's office, felt a gnawing in his innards and proceeded to dispose of about half a cake, all the evidence of a "glass-in-the-stomach" plot. When officials of the office discovered the disappearance of the cake they worried, and when they learned that Jack had eaten it they forthwith had a few fits.

But the next day Jack came to work just as healthy as ever.

Heart on Right Side.

St. Louis—Edward John Beckloff applied for enlistment in the navy here. He passed the preliminary examination and was progressing splendidly until Lieutenant Henry applied the stethoscope to the region of his heart. The vibration was faint. The doctor found that Beckloff's heart was on the right side, several inches out of place. Otherwise the candidate was normal and a telegram was sent to Washington asking if a waiver would be granted to Beckloff.

Did Not Recognize Sign.

Thomsonville, Ga.—When Russ Taylor, a farmer living near here, went out recently to feed his stock he was met by a large black bear. Seeing Taylor the bear stood up on its hind feet and waved its paws as if in salutation. Bruin and Taylor evidently did not belong to the same lodge, as Taylor did not recognize the sign. Instead, he secured a shotgun and dispatched the invader, which weighed nearly 200 pounds.

FORMER SQUARED-RING STARS NOW WEAR REGULATION JACKIE UNIFORM IN NAVY



Engaged in friendly sparring, while the third man referees, are from left to right, "Chicago" Tommy Murphy, the lightweight, Joe Dundis, heavyweight, and Joe Wollong, world's champion middleweight. Wearing regulation Jackie uniforms instead of the fighting togs of the squared circle, they are more accustomed to these former pugilistic stunts are now serving Uncle Sam. At present they are on the Granite State waiting an opportunity to fight for Uncle Sam.

GUY MORTON COMES NEAR NO-HIT GAME



Cleveland's excellent showing in the American league race is due essentially to the efficient pitching of Guy Morton, whose speed and curves have been unusually baffling this year. Only recently he came within an ace of pitching a no-hit game. Amos Strunk of the Red Sox is the player who stopped him from accomplishing this unusual feat by driving out a single, the only hit the Red Sox obtained. Morton's twisting has been steady and effective all year and if he maintains the pace at which he is going it is believed in Cleveland that the Indians will make the Red Sox, Yankees and White Sox battle to win the championship.

SOUTHPAW BATTERS CAN HIT

No Reason Why Left-Handed Batter Cannot Connect With Twirling From the Port Side.

Hugo Bealeck is one National league manager who refuses to believe that a left-handed batter cannot hit southpaw twirling. "To my way of thinking there is no earthly reason why a left-handed batter should not be able to hit southpaw twirling," Hugo says. "I can remember that Jimmy Sheekard and Johnny Rivers of the old Chicago Cubs were never taken out because portersiders opposed. Tris Speaker, Ty Cobb and Frank Baker of the American league are all left-handed batters, and yet you never hear of any of these men being relegated to the bench when a southpaw is on the mound. It's just simply a case of left-hand hitters not getting enough practice against southpaw pitching."

FUNNY THING IN BALL GAME

Vitt of Detroit Mistakes Umpire Owens for Cleveland Runner and Tags Him With Ball.

A funny thing happened in a Cleveland-Detroit game some time back. Roth of the Indians made for third on a hit by Wandy and slid into the bag. The ball was thrown to Vitt as Umpire Brick Owens ran over to cover the play. Vitt got the ball, saw the umpire running, got excited, and tagged him so hard with the ball that he sent Owens sprawling, while Roth landed safe.

STALLINGS GOOD AS TRADER

Boston Leader Has Herzog, Who is Playing Fine Game—Doyle and Barnes Are Out of It.

There was a good deal said about how John McGraw put it over George Stallings when he traded him Buck Herzog for Jess Barnes and Larry Doyle. Well, here's how it has turned out: Barnes has gone to the army and Doyle is in a hospital. Herzog is having a new lease of life with the Braves and helping them get in the running, to the surprise of about everybody in baseball.

St. Joseph Protests Game.

The St. Joseph club has protested the inaugural game pitched by Paul Musser for Des Moines, on the ground that his suspension had not been lifted when he was used.

Loose Hard Hitting Catcher.

Shreveport lost its hard hitting catcher, Snyder, to Uncle Sam. His call came from his draft board at Buffalo, N. Y.

Capable Successor to Smith.

Last season the Indians had Elmer Smith to pound out home runs in close games against the Yankees. Elmer is gone, but Joe Woods is proving a very capable successor.

BILL BRENNAN TELLS HOW TO UMPIRE GAME

Secret of Success Is Quick Decision and Normal Honesty.

Arbiter Prides Himself Not a Little on His Ability as an Extemporaneous Commentator—Louisville Was Tough Town.

Bill Brennan says the secret of success in the romantic fields of umpiring is decision and normal honesty. He believes further that the snappy verbal come-back often helps an "ump," and Bill prides himself not a little on his ability as an extemporaneous commentator. Louisville was a tough town for umpires last season, but William found the most hospitable and gracious of southern cities. Bill attributes much of his success in Kentucky to his to a terse answer he once gave in Louisville. He called a pitch a ball. "What's the matter with it?" howled an enraged Louisville player. "I call 'em; I don't explain 'em," belated Bill in return. Thereafter the city of Louisville was so taken with Bill's ability as a catch-as-catch-can conversationalist that they took him to their hearts. One of Bill's maxims is never to hesitate in rendering a decision. As the school book says, he who hesitates gathers no moss, and Bill avers he would rather be out and out wrong about a decision than putter around thinking about it. Decisions are reflexes, anyhow, and it is better a man should reflex freely and quickly, even if erroneously, than to reflect at all. Furthermore, Bill is a great believer in letting the other fellows fight. He says any time he worked in a game played between the teams managed by John Gansel and Bill Clymer in the American association he never had to worry a minute. These managers spent all their time fighting between themselves, and consequently had no time to gun for William. "If they tried to dog me," says William, "I used to say to Gansel, 'Did you hear what Clymer called you?' Then I would tell Clymer that Gansel said so and so. The result was they had a busy summer, but I found the work pleasant and easy."

KAUFF PLACES STANDARD HIGHER THAN AVERAGE

Wichita Fans Boost Varyan. Wichita fans are boosting Varyan as a backstop. "They say he is the best catcher seen in the Western league in several years. The veteran Phil Wells has been taken on by Fort Worth to replace Larry Woodall as second string catcher. Two of the biggest finds of the year in the National league—Ray Schmidt and Charley Hollocher—are St. Louis boys. Pitcher Alex Shields, who took a shining at Western league ball this spring, is now with Buffalo in the International. Paul St. Charles, a Nashville southpaw, taken on by Chattanooga to play the infield, has been getting away with it in a pinch. Charley Herzog is much impressed with the hitting strength of the Reds, and thinks they should put up a great battle from now on. Eastern league clubs that can spare players will lend assistance to weaker clubs and thus try to keep the race close and interesting. The hitting of Art Orlick is the sensation of the Coast league. He continues to bat around .450, and shows no signs of letting up. For a team that has several of its sluggers hitting right-handed the St. Louis Cardinals are unusually weak against left-handed pitching. Manager Mitchell of the Chicago Cubs is now saying that he can depend on Bob O'Farrell for his backstop work when Bill Killefer joins the army. Brooklyn scribes are making the best of a bad situation by picking on Ray Schmidt as a hero who stands out like a lighthouse in a fog. With the departure of Woodall and Wachtel from the Fort Worth team, Clarence Kraft is the only player remaining who is in class one A and subject to early call. He expects to go any day now. According to a Newark newspaper writer Joe Lannin is the real financial backer of the Newark Internationals. He also backs Buffalo and Syracuse, giving him three clubs in the league as his personal affair. George Whitted, who recently enlisted in the army, says he wants to get over to France and do some fighting. George hasn't the athletic temperament, and says he couldn't paint a ship in a thousand years. Norman Pitt, a youthful Brooklyn pitcher who was supposed to be sent to Rochester, went to work in a ship yard instead and quit the game. New men with Syracuse are Bobby Davis, veteran infielder, last year with Los Angeles, and Bob Tlock, a pitcher picked up from Syracuse independent circles. Bill Fischer, former National league catcher, finally has been permitted to join Birmingham, all major league clubs having waived on him.

DIAMOND NOTES



Benny Kauff loves his base hits more than anything in his life. After a game he often asks about any hits he made that afternoon that seem a bit doubtful. The other night he asked about a ball that he had hit to the infield and bunted out. It happened that the infielder had juggled it a bit and was given an error. "I can't get a hit every time," he goes to bat, Benny," said a newspaper man who was talking with him about the play in question. "No," agreed Kauff, "I can't, but he ought to."

RIGHT TO HOLD JOE JACKSON

Emergency Fleet Corporation Certifies to Draft Board That He Is Necessary Employee.

Runners to the effect Joe Jackson would be called to the colors by his home draft board are ill advised, it seems. The Emergency Fleet corporation was with its statutory rights in retaining Jackson, provided it certified to his draft board that he was a necessary employee, which it did. The Bethlehem Steel league, of which Wilmington is a part, would not dispense with a player like Jackson unless compelled to do so. Fred Payne, former White Sox catcher, who is managing the Wilmington club, had too much trouble rounding up a sliver of major league stars to permit them to elude him.

ATHLETIC FANS NOW PRAISE CONNIE MACK

Philadelphia fans are beginning to enthuse over Connie Mack's new stars, George Burns, the big first baseman who has succeeded Stuffy McInnis, has set Quakerville on fire with his great hitting. He made two home runs in one game recently and is the Athletics' clean-up man. Scott Perry's magnificent pitching is another reason for joy at Shibe park. Joe Dugan, the young shortstop from Holy Cross; Morris Shannon, the second baseman, and Catcher Perkins also have made themselves solid. Mack has built up a fine ball club at last, and his former traders now are showering him with praise.

Graves Got Pitcher Upham.

Pitcher Bill Upham, who jumped the St. Paul team last year to play independent ball, has been secured by the Boston Braves in a deal with St. Paul and with a major league berth in prospect is right glad to mend his jumping ways.

Twick Has Enlisted.

Twick, former star hurler of Wisconsin university, and a member of the Olympic team, has enlisted in the tank division at the Jefferson (Mo.) barracks.

No Red Tape in Army

A French sergeant, writing his impressions of the American soldiers in France in a letter reproduced in the New Republic, says: "Their idea of discipline is bewildering to us. It would be difficult to explain to you all I have seen and heard in what it differs from ours. Here is a story: The other day an American driver was going down a steep hill with four miles. The brake did not work, the car skidded

"BEST MEDICINE FOR WOMEN"

What Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Did For Ohio Woman.



Portsmouth, Ohio.—"I suffered from irregularities, pains in my side and was so weak at times I could hardly get around to do my work, and as I had four in my family and three boarders it made it very hard for me. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended to me. I took it and it has restored my health. It is certainly the best medicine for women's ailments I ever saw."—Mrs. SARA SUAW, R. No. 1, Portsmouth, Ohio.

Mrs. Shaw proved the merit of this medicine and wrote this letter in order that other suffering women may find relief as she did.

Women who are suffering as she was should not drag along day by day without giving this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a trial. For special advice in regard to any ailment write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of its forty years experience is at your service.

Testing Inventions.
Inventions of a war nature must have prompt government attention. Therefore the United States government is setting apart an "invention section" for immediate and thorough investigation of all devices of a mechanical, electrical or chemical nature submitted for test, sale or inspection. People who wish inventions considered should apply data: Name and object of invention, any claim for superiority or novelty, and results obtained by actual experiment, whether the invention is patented, whether remuneration is expected, whether the invention has been before any other agency, whether the writer is owner or agent. Drawings and descriptions should accompany. Communications should be addressed to Inventions Section, General Staff, Army War College, Washington.

Soothe Itching Scals.
On retting gently rub spots of dandruff and itching with Cuticura Ointment. Next morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water. One free sample address, "Cuticura, Dept. 35, Boston." At drug stores and by mail, Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

If you are fond of bread where fools wish to they should use their wings.

WILLING TO TAKE CHANCES

Prisoner's Remark Not Exactly Complimentary to the Lawyers in the Courtroom.

The conversation in the lobby of a Washington hotel turned to the building lawyer when this little anecdote was suddenly related by Representative Edward R. Brown of Wisconsin. Recently a man was arrested on a minor charge, and on the appointed day was haled into court for trial.

"Just a moment," remarked the judge, interrupting the preliminary proceedings. "Has the prisoner at the bar any counsel?"

"No, sir," spoke up the prisoner. "I couldn't afford to employ a lawyer." "In that event the court will appoint counsel for you," returned the judge, glancing at a group of building lawyers who were seated in the courtroom. "There are Mr. Jones, Mr. Smith, Mr. Green and Mr. Brown, and also another fellow out in the corridor. Which do you prefer?"

"If it's all the same to you, judge," was the startling rejoinder of the prisoner. "I will take the fellow that's out in the corridor."—Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.

What Boze Couldn't Do, Pop Did.

A pop bottle exploded while the cap was being removed in a minute near-by establishment, the other day, seriously cutting the "gentlemanly bartender's" hand.

"For twenty long and weary years I opened beer bottles, thousands of them, and never through all that 'wet' period into the 'dry' era without a 'crack' he lamented. 'And now in my old age with my business shifted away it comes to this: That after boze failed to get me out, I've had to surrender to pop.'—Baltimore News.

FRECKLES

Now Is the Time to Get Rid of These Ugly Spots

There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as skin-destroying strength is guaranteed to remove these blemishes. Simply get an ounce of Othine—double strength—from your druggist, and apply a little of it night and morning and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear. It is seldom that more than one ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful clear complexion.

Be sure to ask for the double strength Othine. If this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to clear freckles—Adv.

Keeping 'Em Sweet.

Florence (reading war news)—It says here that General Poch is a master of tactics.

Her husband—Yes, he's a great master of the proper disposition of his troops.

Florence—I've often wondered what made that so good-natured—Cartoons magazine.

Newspaper Waifs.

"It says to be honest. But not enough, apparently, to suit some people."—Boston Transcript.



Veal Loaf with such flavor!

THIS delicately flavored Veal Loaf is made with such perfection by Libby's expert chefs in the immaculate Libby's kitchens—that you will always want these chefs to make it for you. You find it so appetizing, so nutritious a meat at such little cost and trouble.

Order Libby's Veal Loaf for lunch today. Serve either hot or cold, your family will delight in it.

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago

Hot Weather Poisons Hit The Stomach First

How to Keep Your Stomach Strong, Cool and Sweet

Hot weather always starts those quick chemical changes which produce poisons in meats, fish, fruits, vegetables, milk and food products.

Such summer poisons in foods not only make well stomachs sick but develop with dangerous rapidity in sensitive, sick or ailing stomachs and bowels.

These poisons not only generate gases and fluids which cause that bloated, lumpy feeling, heartburn, sour stomach, building acidity, but excite other stomach and bowel miseries.

A sure, safe, quick acting relief has been found which absorbs and neutralizes these poisons, too much acid and harmful gases. EATONIC Tablets, one or two taken after every meal, will keep your stomach sweet. You will have a good appetite to eat what you like, when you want it and be free from all those bad effects liable to come after a hearty meal in summer.

EATONIC Tablets are hot weather protectors for the stomach. They guard against the poisons that lurk in the things you eat and drink. They rebuild healthy appetite, promote digestion by aiding proper action of the stomach functions and insure speedy relief from indigestion and all stomach distress.

EATONIC is good to take candy. People from all over send grateful testimonies. True of thousands, are obtaining relief with EATONIC every day but the best evidence is to let your own stomach tell you the truth. Do it your drugist and get a big box of EATONIC. Tell him you want it for the prevention and sure relief of stomach and bowel disorders produced by hot weather poisons.

Then if EATONIC fails to satisfy you—return it to your druggist, whom you know and can trust. It will cheerfully refund your money. If your druggist doesn't keep EATONIC, address: H. L. Kerner, Prop., 1015 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago 10, Ill.

It says to be honest. But not enough, apparently, to suit some people."—Boston Transcript.

DRYS WIN TEST VOTE IN SENATE

Ruling of Chair Against Amendment to Food Bill Defeated 36 to 33.

MAY PASS MEASURE TODAY

"Bone Dry" Prohibition of Manufacture and Sale of Intoxicating Liquor Expected to Go Into Effect January 1.

Washington, July 11.—"Bone dry" prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor throughout the United States for the remainder of the war will go into effect on January 1 next unless President Wilson directs the proposed action of congress. The trend to immediate passage of the measure, for which the prohibitionists have been fighting for several months, was cleared when the senate, by a vote of 33 to 33, went on record in favor of attaching the nation-wide anti-liquor prohibition rider to the pending multifarious extension bill. By its vote the senate reversed the rule's ruling holding the idea out of order.

House Expected to Concur.
The indications are that the senate will adopt the prohibition amendment today by an even larger majority.

The concurrence of the house is regarded as a foregone conclusion, inasmuch as that body initiated the move for war prohibition by adopting an amendment to the pending bill designed to suspend the liquor traffic.

How the Senate Voted.
Senators who voted to sustain the rule's ruling of the prohibition rider out of order were:

Democrats.
Gerry, Gore, Hitchcock, Jones (N. M.), King, Lewis, Martin, Phelan, Plummer, Randall, Reed, Simmons, Smith (Ark.), Smith (Ga.), Smith (Del.), Swanson, Underwood, Wolcott.—18

Republicans.
Baile, Brandegee, Calder, France, Brindley, Harding, Johnson (Cal.), Kellogg, Knox, New, Penrose, Samuel, Underwood, Warren, Watson.—15

Voting against the ruling of the chair were the following senators:

Democrats.
Ashurst, Bankhead, Beckham, Bennett, Chamberlain, Fletcher, Henderson, Kendrick, McKellar, Myers, Nugent, Overman, Tamm, Shattuck, Stappard, Shields, Smith (S. C.), Thompson, Trammell, Vandenberg, Walsh.—21

Republicans.
Borah, Calkins, Clegg, Fernald, Hale, Jones (Wash.), Kuylenstierna, Nelson, Norris, Poinsett, Sherman, Smith (Mich.), Sterling, Sutherland.—15

How Test Came About.
The showdown in the senate came after weeks of parliamentary jockeying, when Senator Ashurst of Delaware, president pro tem of the senate, sustained a point of order raised by Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania against the prohibition rider. Senator Penrose contended that the rider violated the senate rule barring general legislation from an appropriations bill.

Senator Jones of Washington, a dry, promptly made an appeal from the ruling of the chair. After an involved parliamentary wrangle, a roll call on the appeal was demanded and the ruling of the chair was reversed.

"T. R.'S" SON BAGS AIRPLANE

Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt Brings Down German Machine Northwest of Chateau Thierry.

With the American Forces on the Marne, July 11.—Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt, son of ex-President Roosevelt, brought down his first German airplane in a fight near Chateau Thierry, American pursuit planes flying in scattered formation penetrated German occupied territory north of Chateau Thierry for a distance of 50 miles and chased several German machines that they encountered. Much valuable information was brought back.

Lieutenant Roosevelt with three other pilots was flying at a height of 5,000 yards, eight miles back of the German lines when the machines became separated.

Soon after Roosevelt saw three planes which he thought were his companions, and started to join them. He was approaching the machines from the rear when he saw his mistake, for the planes were German.

The American opened fire and after 50 shots penetrated the fuselage of the nearest German machine and it went into a spinning nose dive, falling through the clouds 2,000 yards below.

The lieutenant is certain it must have crashed for no pilot voluntarily goes into a 2,000-yard spinning nose dive. The two remaining airplanes attacked Roosevelt, but he managed to escape and return to the field, himself and his machine unscathed.

Ask Higher War Profits Taxes.
Washington, July 11.—Higher taxes on war profits were urged by Food Administrator Hoover in a letter to Senator Simmons, chairman of the senate finance committee, laid before the senate.

The Old School.
"What sort of a humorist is he?" "Tiresome." "So?" "Yes, the kind of fellow, who, when you ask him how he feels, will always reply with his fingers!"

The Reason.
"Why is it?" queried the fair widow, "that they always say a man 'pines' for a woman?" "I suppose," growled the fussy bachelor, "it's because pine is about the softest wood there is."

Sorry to Turn Him Out.
The Cop—Yep, that buildin' is the city hall.
The Come On—Dew tell, wait. I'll be awfully sorry to turn out the mayor, but I just bought it for \$55 from the owner, a awful polite man with a big diamond and a high hat.

A Settled Rule.
The Mayor—What makes you so sure that old man can stand another day's work?
The Minister—Cause he always has.

Besides Saving Wheat Ma Says I'm Saving Cooking When I Eat POST TOASTIES

BEST CORN FLAKES EVER

Bobby

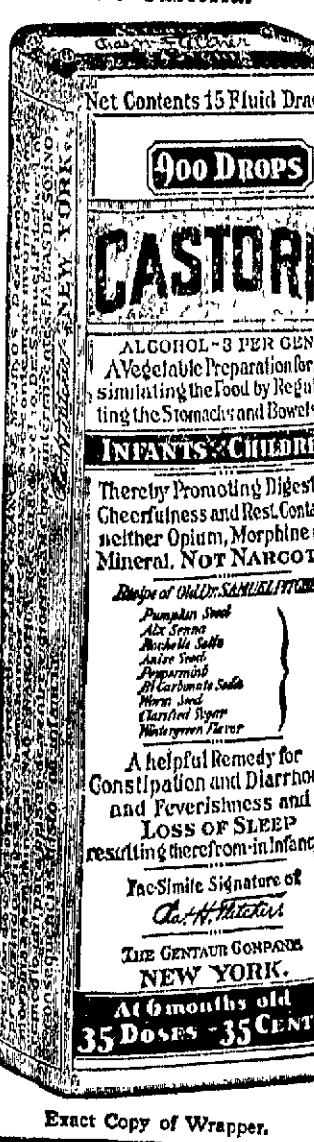
When Your Eyes Need Care
Try Murine Eye Remedy
No surgery, no pain, no expense. It's the only eye remedy that's safe, effective, and economical. Write for free booklet to The Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

A Great Responsibility.

THE responsibility attached to the preparing of a remedy for infants and children is undoubtedly greater than that imposed upon the manufacturer of remedies for adults whose system is sufficiently strong to counteract, for a time at least, any injurious drug. It is well to observe that Castoria is prepared today, as it has been for the past 40 years, under the personal supervision of Mr. Chas. H. Fletcher.

What have makers of imitations and substitutes at stake? What are their responsibilities? To whom are they answerable? They spring up today, scatter their nefarious wares broadcast, and disappear tomorrow.

Could each mother see the painstaking care with which the prescription for Fletcher's Castoria is prepared? could they read the innumerable testimonials from grateful mothers, they would never listen to the subtle pleadings and false arguments of those who would offer an imitation of, or substitute for, the tried and true Fletcher's Castoria.



Children Cry For Fletcher's CASTORIA

Extracts from Letters by Grateful Parents to Chas. H. Fletcher.

G. J. English, of Springfield, Mass., says: "It was your Castoria that saved my child."

Mrs. Mary McGinnis, of St. Louis, Mo., says: "We have given our baby your Castoria ever since she was born, and we recommend it to all mothers."

N. E. Calmes, of Marion, Ky., says: "You have the best medicine in the world, as I have given your Castoria to my babies from first to last."

Mrs. Albert Uginsky, of Lawrenceburg, Ind., says: "As I have used your Castoria in use for nearly three years, I am pleased to say it is just as represented. My children are both well and happy—thanks to Castoria."

R. P. Stockton, of New Orleans, La., says: "We began giving your Castoria to our baby when he was eight days old and have kept it up ever since, never having had to give any other medicine."

Mrs. Dolph Hornbuckle, of Colorado Springs, Colo., says: "We commenced giving your Castoria to our baby when she was four weeks old. She is now seven months and weighs 14 pounds. Everyone remarks 'What a healthy looking baby.' We give Castoria credit for it."

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS BEARS the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Nursing Fallacies.
"Babies has great self-esteem," "Yes," replied Miss Cavemo, "perhaps that is why he doesn't get on better. A man with too much self-esteem is usually a bad judge of things in general."

KIDNEY TROUBLE NOT EASILY RECOGNIZED

Applicants for Insurance Often Rejected

An examining physician for one of the prominent life insurance companies, in an interview of the subject, made the astonishing statement that one reason why so many applicants for insurance are rejected is because kidney trouble is so common to the American people, and the large number of those whose applications are declined do not even suspect that they have the disease.

Judging from reports from druggists who are constantly in direct touch with the public, there is one preparation that has been very successful in overcoming these conditions. The mild and healing influence of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is its remarkable record of success.

We find that Swamp-Root is strictly an herbal compound and we would advise our readers who feel in need of such a remedy to give it a trial. It is on sale in all drug stores in bottles of two ounces, medium and large.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

Of Two Evils.
The speaker was Senator Thomas of Colorado.

"No matter how greedily your lawyer may be bleeding you," he said, "don't change him. Remember the old horse."

"An old horse stood under a tree patiently, though he was all covered with long flies. A kind-hearted man went up to brush the flies away, but the old horse said:

"Hold on, sir. Don't disturb these flies. They're nearly full. Drive them off, and a fresh lot will come, more hungry than the last."

Her Worries.
A young woman on a street car was discussing the war with a man, and was lamenting the fact that it was necessary to take all of the young men into the army.

"Why," she said, "before long we girls will outnumber the boys, here at home, ten to one. I don't know what we are going to do."

"I don't think it will be as bad as you anticipate," replied her friend. "If that is all that is worrying you, you can have a boy scout or a G. A. R."

Up Against It.
"Out of work? But nobody can be out of work these days."

"I was a railroad president."

You can always get satisfaction by going to law—if you are a lawyer.

MR. JONES HAD RIGHT IDEA

Some Statesmen and Many Soldiers Fully Agree With the Gentleman From Atlanta.

George Washington Jones, late of Atlanta, was making his first trip frontward on a supply wagon—with not much farther to go—when, from the side of the road, a comatose American battery broke forth thunderously, sending a few 300-pound tokens over the line to Fritz. The ground trembled from the salvo, but not more than George as he jumped from his high seat to the road.

The American artillery officer in charge of the battery crossed over to the road.

"Scared?" he demanded.

"Well," said George, "Ah was slightly agitated at first. Ah suddenly was, but kept right on. Dat's the only way to win dis war—fish dem kum."

Where He Goes.
Asket—What's become of the incorrigible kid who used to be driven from home because his parents couldn't do anything for him?
Tatum—Oh, he takes an hour or two off from his duties as president and director of half the big concerns in the city to drive around to the old folks in one of his new twelve-cylinder palaces to tell pa and ma that he's getting along just tolerable.

Earth's total land area is placed at 53,121,200 acres, of which forests cover 8,097,319,827 acres.

When Your Eyes Need Care
Try Murine Eye Remedy
No surgery, no pain, no expense. It's the only eye remedy that's safe, effective, and economical. Write for free booklet to The Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

REALLY WAS SILLY OF HER

But Mrs. Pruks Seemed Somehow to Have Got the Wrong Idea Altogether.

"Found of margarine, two pounds of cheese, a—," commenced Mrs. Pruks. The proprietor of the village store hesitated to interrupt the lady. "You'll really have to cut your orders down," he said. "I can't supply prehistoric quantities. There's a war on, you know."

Mrs. Pruks did some lightning calculations on a piece of sugar paper. "Right—," she answered, blithely. "Two ounces of margarine, quarter of cheese, four inches of white tape, and half a pair of number five carpet slippers. That's for reminding me about the war. It had quite slipped my memory. I'd get the linen into my hand that my husband and my two boys had gone to France looking for mushrooms."—London Tit-Bits.

Let's Talk.
She—Some one has said that kisses are love's language.
He—That soft let's talk.

HAARLEM OIL CAPSULES

IF YOUR BACK ACHES

Do you feel tired and "worn-out"? Are you nervous and irritable? Don't sleep well at night? Have a "dragged out" unrefreshed feeling when you get up in the morning? Dizzy spells? Biliousness? Bad taste in the mouth, backache, pain or nervousness in the joints, and indigestion? Severe distress when urinating, bloody, cloudy urine or sediment? All these indicate gravel or stone in the bladder, or that the poisonous microbes, which are always in your system, have attacked your kidneys.

You should use GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules immediately. The oil soaks gently into the walls and lining of the kidneys, and the little poisonous animal germs, which are causing the inflammation, are immediately attacked and chased out of your system without inconvenience or pain.

Do not delay a minute. Go to your druggist and insist on his supplying you with a box of GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules. In 24 hours you will feel renewed health and vigor. After you have cured yourself, continue to take one or two Capsules each day so as to keep in first-class condition, and ward off the danger of future attacks. Money refunded if they do not help you. Ask for the original imported GOLD MEDAL capsules and thus be sure of getting the genuine—Adv.

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WANTED MEN and WOMEN
to sell our new and improved Toilet Soap. Why wait to be told again? It pays, it's no experience necessary! Soils free. The Toilet Soap Company, 197 Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo.

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INJURED BY BEAR
Merrill Herald—Mrs. George Crassey was injured this morning by "Alto" (Tody), the famous roller skating bear, belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Crassey, when she entered the pen of the bear.
It has been the custom to feed the bear the first thing in the morning when either Mr. and Mrs. Crassey enter the pen, but this morning Mrs. Crassey failed to take the animal's breakfast with her and he showed his protest by clawing Mrs. Crassey, scratching her scalp and her hip. It was necessary to take several stitches in the wounds.

DRS. FAIRFIELD, BARTRAN & CO.
CLINIC BUILDING, GREEN BAY, WIS.
DR. W. E. FAIRFIELD
Surgery
DR. W. E. LEAPER
Obstetrics, Diseases of Women
Heart and Lungs
DR. R. L. COWLES
Diseases of Children
Skin, Kidneys and Bladder
DR. J. J. ROHR
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat
Diseases of the Stomach and Intestines
DR. W. H. BARTRAN
Diseases of the Stomach and Intestines
X-Ray and Chemical Laboratories
E. WHITE

If You Buy a Used Car

If you buy a used car you probably buy a used battery—and you can't tell how it has been used. Better come in and let us test it.

Such a battery may seriously affect the operation of your car; you can't tell whether it does or not unless you put a really new battery on it.

When you buy a Still Better Willard with Threaded Rubber Insulation you know it is new, because it is shipped and stored Bone Dry and begins its life for your car.

You'll know the Still Better Willard by the Mark branded onto the box. Get all the facts about this remarkable battery in the booklet "A Mark with a Meaning for You."

Willard SERVICE STATION

I carry a complete line of WILLARD Batteries for your car—A farm lighting system. Also sell Dyneto farm lighting systems complete with Willard Batteries, Engine, Switch Board and Generator \$350.00.

Staub's Electric Shop
If Electrical and Good I Have It
Tel 203 127 First St. North East Side

CLEARING SALE!

AT STEINBERG'S STORE

Sale Starts Saturday, July 20th, and Ends Saturday, July 27th.

- - An Opportunity No One Should Overlook - -

Ladies' and Misses' Suits and Coats at half price during this sale. Millinery at half price. This includes all trimmed and untrimmed Hats.

We still have a line of Dress Goods on hand, and in order to sell out the entire stock by Aug. 1st, will sell all dress goods below cost. This lot consists of Poplins, Voiles, Organdies, Curtain Goods, Percales, Gingham, Calicos, Etc.

\$3.25 White Wash Skirts this sale.....	\$2.48	Ladies' and Misses' \$15.00 Taffeta Dresses.....	\$11.50
\$1.25 White Wash Skirts this sale.....	95c	\$20.00 Taffeta Dresses clearing sale.....	\$14.95
\$1.25 Calico Wash Dress this sale.....	98c	Ladies' and Misses' \$10.00 Gingham Dresses at.....	\$7.75

33 1/3 Per Cent Discount on all Children's Coats, sizes 3 to 14.

Muslin Underwear at a great reduction during this sale.

STEINBERG'S STORE
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

STATE TRUNK HIGHWAY SYSTEM IS NOW MARKED
Practically everyone has noticed the white bands appearing all over the state on telephone poles, and the black triangle outline containing the words "State Trunk Highway" with a number and the word "Wis." at the bottom of the triangle.
This is the visual evidence that a road or street is on the State Trunk Highway System. Each trunk highway has a different number and the black triangle outline containing the words "State Trunk Highway" with a number and the word "Wis." at the bottom of the triangle.
The state Trunk Highway System comprises 5000 miles of road. Stretches of varying length are maintained by a patrolman, there being nearly 500 of these patrolmen now working in maintaining the system. Each county is responsible for the maintenance of the system within its limits but the certain amount per mile is repaid the county by the state out of the proceeds of automobile license fees.
Already the system of main roads in Wisconsin is much improved by this maintenance and as the patrolmen gain experience and the whole organization gets in working order the results are bound to be wonderfully marked.
The Wisconsin Highway Commission will be glad to be notified of any markings so indefinite that the system cannot be followed, (which is especially apt to occur in cities and villages) of any intention to alter the markings of the system, or of any stretches of the state system not now adequately maintained. The commission states that the only way in which the state system can be secured from this maintenance is through the cooperation of the general traveling public. Constructive criticism is welcomed and all the commission's efforts to carry out its duty are constantly in touch with every patrolman, or see every stretch of road often enough to prevent all blunders.
For the convenience of the traveling public the legislature provided that a map of the Trunk Highway System should be published showing the same on the various telephone poles along them. With this map everyone desiring to get from one point to another can readily select his route and readily follow it in the road itself. These maps may be had from local stationers or will be sent by Superintendent of Public Property, Madison, Wisconsin, on receipt of ten cents. Stamps not accepted.
The Wisconsin Highway Commission feels that a guide satisfactory to the public has been made on what is going to prove to be the most revolutionary advance in highway maintenance ever made in this or any other state, but that to secure the supreme result the general public should be better informed of what the Commission is attempting to do and give it and to the county organizations, which are loyally cooperating, better information as to abuses which readily may occur in the conduct of patrolmen, their lack of attention to work, or the lack of intense work on certain pieces of road which are still real impediments to travel. Each citizen can help by pointing out to the Commission the present shortcomings much more than he can by simply bearing them.

MARKET REPORT
Hens.....20c
Roosters.....18c
Geese.....15c
Duck.....15c
Hides.....11-12
Pork, dressed.....16-18
Veal.....16-18
Butter.....30-38
Eggs.....18-20
Hay, Timothy.....80
Oats.....1.68
Rye.....1.25
Wheat.....1.25
Rye Flour.....12.50

Same Home
Father—I want my daughter to have as good a home after marriage as she had before.
Sister—I want her to have the same.

A FAREWELL PARTY
On Sunday, July 14th, a farewell party was given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. Mosicki in honor of their son, who was home on a week's furlough, Sergt. Major Leo Mosicki, who is with the 10th Infantry, Company headquarters Port Benjamin, Harrison, Indiana. He enlisted a year and a half ago in Chicago.
The evening was spent in singing and dancing, and a fine lunch was served. The following persons were present: Miss Sophia Mosicki of Chicago, Ill., Helen Mosicki, Clara Wiley of Milwaukee, Helen and Julia Jozwiak, Louise and Mary Tomczyk, Edna Wiskowski, Catherine Roake, Leona Bzostowicz, Walter Wiskowski, Frank Tomczyk, Peter and Anthony Jozwiak, Joe Radke, Peter Brzostowski, and Sam Mosicki, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bukowski, Mr. and Mrs. L. Jozwiak, Mr. and Mrs. A. Wiskowski, Mr. and Mrs. J. Tomczyk.

SMALL GASOLINE FIRE
The fire department was called out Tuesday morning by an alarm of fire from the Elk Club. It seems that a fire in a gasoline fire, but was extinguished before any damage was done.
Mr. and Mrs. Warren Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Lucy Horton, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Kellogg and Mrs. Mae Franklin are camping at the Waupaca lakes.

LOCAL ITEMS
A baby boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. William Brehm on July 14th. Geo. M. Hill is in Eau Claire this week attending district court as a witness.
Rev. G. M. Thurow was in Wausau on Sunday to preach at a Mission Festival.
Miss Flo Tebo has gone to Chicago and New York on a purchasing trip for the Johnson & Hill Co.
Atty. B. R. Gorgins is in Eau Claire this week where he is attending the session of the district court.
Mrs. Wm. Witt entertained eight young people at her home on Thursday evening in honor of her guest, Miss Dorothy Boudixen of Wautoma.
Miss Anna Sandman, who is employed as bookkeeper at the Journal office, Stevens Point, is home on a two weeks vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Sandman.
Mrs. Edw. Lathrop, of Tomahawk Lake, formerly Mrs. T. Patrick, visited in the city on Wednesday while en route to Miles City, Mont., to visit her daughter, who is seriously ill.
Mrs. A. C. Berard and children who have been visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Bronson, the past two months, returned the first of the week to their home at Waukesha. They were accompanied home by Mrs. Wm. Monaghan who will visit there for several weeks.

SCENES IN A LONDON FOG
The season is evidently destined to be a good one from the fog lover's point of view—if there are any fog lovers, a writer in the Westminster Gazette (London) observed recently. The specimen that developed late one recent afternoon and was in its prime a couple of hours before midnight was a particularly fine one.
In a space that a good observer could have included I found a chauffeur looking with a lantern for landmarks, so that he could discover in which direction his car was heading; I saw a telegraph messenger fall off his bicycle in the middle of a quiet road, apparently from sheer perplexity; and I found three motor buses close together in such a way as to suggest that each had been charging the other two men and had only stopped just in time.
In the small hours of the morning I found another bus standing helplessly by the roadside with the driver slumbering within, but the driver of a motor bus is a remarkable man in many ways.

Scandinavian Moravian Church
Sunday, July 21st 9:30 A. M. Sunday school. 10:30 A. M. Norwegian preaching service.
No evening service this Sunday and no preaching service at Rudolph or at Saratoga, as the pastor will attend a Mission Festival at Freedom, Wis.

GERMAN POTASH SCARE BASELESS, SAYS TROUG
German potash is another made-in-Germany necessity that the war has proved unnecessary. E. Trough of the soils department of the Wisconsin College of Agricultural States says that if the war continues the potash situation will become better rather than more serious, since American production is increasing so rapidly.
"The United States produced in 1917 more than three times as much potash as was produced in 1916," says Mr. Trough. "Nearly half of this potash comes from old lake beds in western Nebraska. The amount produced from help represents about 10 per cent of the total. Another source of potash which is being rapidly promoted is that from cement mills.
"The production of potash in this country, while not adequate for all needs, is largely taking care of the small amounts needed for mixed fertilizers and should the war continue 25 years, the country would not suffer greatly for lack of potash. There are enormous quantities of potash in this country which can be made available should sufficient need arise for doing so.
"Undoubtedly, crop production on a few restricted marsh areas is being greatly lowered because of the high price of potash. While some peat and marsh soils contain several hundred pounds of potash an acre (8 inches), others are so low that profitable yields are not possible until liberal applications of potash have been made.
"Most of our upland soils contain from 20,000 to 40,000 pounds of potash an acre (8 inches), enough for several hundred and even a thousand crops. It is simply a matter of making soil management. However, a small application of soluble potash will give increased returns on even a large percentage of upland soils."

SMALL BOY INJURED
Pittsville Record—Little Anton Braunreiter, son of Joe Braunreiter, living north of the city limits, was shot accidentally by his playmate, Edward Schneider, during the day of the 4th of July with a 22 calibre rifle. Just how the accident happened the little lads do not exactly know. At any rate, while the gun was in the hands of the Schneider boy it exploded and the bullet caught the Braunreiter boy in the right cheek. The boy's head must have been turned in a peculiar manner as the bullet took a course to the back of the cheek under the chin and lodged at the back of the neck about half inch under the skin.
Dr. Beyer was called and succeeded in finding and extracting the piece of lead. While the wound is in a location where it might have been serious no bad results are expected to ensue therefrom.

JULY CLEARANCE SALES

JOHNSON & HILL CO.
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

Buy Now and Save Money

Only Two More Days of this Big Event

Sale Ends Saturday, July 20th, at 9:30 P. M.

Only Friday and Saturday of this week remain in which to secure your share of the economy specials offered during our July Clearance Sale.

These are days when economy and thrift in buying should be your guide. This sale offers you a splendid chance to get more for your money. Savings on all items are large. Yes, extra large in proportion to advanced prices on these goods bought some time ago.

Look for the Calendar Sign Display Cards marking the Sale Goods in each department.

Turkish Towels and Toweling
Two Extra Special Values

Women's Hose
Women's Black Cotton Hose, sizes 9, 9 1/2 and 10. Extra good value at our special sale price of per pair
15 Cents

Hand Bags
Women's Hand Bags of black leather, very good styles. Regularly priced at \$1.25, during July sales each at.....
95c

Lace Curtains
One lot of beautiful Lace Curtains in white and ecru. Regular prices up to \$11.00 a pair. Special during July Sales at
One-Half Price

Pepperall Sheeting
10-4 Pepperall and Saxon Bleached Sheeting 24 yds wide. Our special July Sales price, less than mill price today, is per yard.....
63c

Wash Goods
One lot of pretty wash goods in short lengths. Regular prices 25c and 50c per yard. Special during July Sales at
One-Fourth Off

Mens Clothing Specials
Sale Prices on Men's Suits

Palm Beach Suits
You need a Palm Beach Suit for summer wear. Conserves wool and presents a neat, clean appearance for any occasion. Regular prices \$15.50 down to \$7.75, minus during July sales a discount of 10 per cent.
\$14.85

Wool Suits
In neat patterns of gray and brown mixed fabrics. Men who are thrifty in buying their clothes will take note of this lot in values up to \$20.00 at
\$14.85

Mens Shoe Specials
Men's Oxfords, black and tan, leather or fibre soles, English lasts. We have most sizes, worth \$4.00 and up. July Clearance sale price.....
\$3.15

Men's Black Kid Oxfords, broad toe, low heel, flexible leather, Goodyear welt sewed soles. An extra good \$6 value. July sale price.....
\$4.45

In Our Grocery Section
Goods Delivered at Cash and Carry Prices

A few to close out, dried grapes, the lb.....
10c

Good for pies, requires very little sugar.....
18c

Coffee, A special, a dandy at this price, the lb.....
18c

Solace Tea, 1/2 pound pkgs, black tea, the real tea.....
20c

Per half pound package.....
35c

Ryson Baking Powder, its good powder, it does not contain alum, 1 lb. cans.....
35c

One cook book Free.

White Syrup—use syrup wherever you can in place of sugar, 10 lb. pails.....
79c

Jello or Tryphoso, the package.....
10c

Skitch, for washing, it has no equal, try it, package 9c.....
24c

3 packages.....
29c

Bright Mawrin Soup, try a can, it's good, can.....
9c

Rolled Oats, per pound.....
6c

Rolled Oats, 22 1/2 pound sacks.....
\$1.38

Pickles, sour and dill, the dozen.....
8c

Peanut Butter, the pound.....
20c

Vandetta, the great Vanilla substitute. You will like the flavor, 4 oz. bottles.....
25c

Brooms, No. 10 Perfection a good broom at only.....
63c

Canned and Bottle Goods, a table full of bargains. Ask to see them.

Now is the time to put in your stock of Mason Fruit Jars—pint jars 57c, quart jars 67c, two quart jars 77c.

Something About Horseshoe Tea—Do you know that our Horseshoe brand uncolored jam put up in 1/2 and 1 pound sealed packages is something you cannot duplicate if you pay 10c the pound more, our price only.....
40c